

# Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Vol. I

August, 1896

No. 4

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Library Bureau

CHICAGO

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## Magazine Memoranda.

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Mr. Thorvald Solberg, having recovered his health, will resume charge of our Library Department in September. Mr. Frederick W. Faxon, recently in charge, goes to London to manage our foreign agency until November next. He is so familiar with the needs of American libraries that he will be able to serve them efficiently, while abroad, in procuring or perfecting foreign sets. Mr. Solberg returns from a recent trip through Europe, thoroughly informed as to continental serials.

We invite correspondence concerning wants or contemplated purchases in magazines or society publications, and suggest to librarians, in view of the increasing scarcity of many sets, the wisdom of anticipating now the needs of the future in this line.

We have just published a book on Private International Law, which will interest students of government. **Dicey on the Conflict of Laws**, written by Prof. A. V. Dicey, of Oxford, edited with American notes by Prof. J. B. Moore, of Columbia University, N. Y., and printed in this country under the international copyright law. Price in law sheep binding, \$6.50 NET.

Vol. 2 of **Foster on the Constitution of the United States** will be ready in the fall. As the most serious and thorough discussion of our constitutional development published since 1833, this is an essential book in the department of American history. Price per volume in cloth, \$4.50 net; in sheep, \$5.00 net.

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# Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Vol. I

August, 1896

No. 4

## A. L. A. Library Primer

(Under revision)

The appendix to the A. L. A. is all under revision, and must not be taken for anything definite. It is in reality a first draft and will be materially changed when in its final form. It is given in its present length and substance to show what might be included with profit, and also what clearly does not belong in such a work as a primer for small libraries. Those interested are earnestly invited to send in criticisms and suggestions. The cuts which are inserted are also suggestive, and their appearance here is no evidence of an intention of using them finally in the book form.

## Appendix A

### List of Reference Books for a Small Library

(Under revision)

Compiled by the Public library, Denver

- Adams, C. K. Manual of historical literature. 1888. O. Harper, cl. \$2.50.
- Adler, G. J. Dictionary of the German and English languages. 1893. Q. Appleton, mor. \$5.
- Allibone, S. A. Critical dictionary of English literature. 1891. 3 v. Q. sh. Lippincott, \$22.50.
- Allibone, S. A. Supplement to Critical dictionary of English literature, by J. F. Kirk. 1892. 2 v. Q. sh. Lippincott, \$15.
- Annual American catalog. 1895. Q. Publishers weekly, ½ mor. \$3.50.
- Appleton's cyclopædia of American biography. 1888-'92. 6 v. Q. Appleton, ½ mor., \$42.; cl., \$30.
- Appleton's cyclopædia of applied mechanics. Edited by P. Benjamin. 1893. 2 v. O. App., sh., \$15; ½ mor., \$17.
- Appleton's modern mechanism, supplement to "Cyclopædia of applied mechanics." 1892. 1 v. O. Appleton, sh., \$7.50; ½ mor., \$8.50.
- Bartlett, J. ed. Familiar quotations. 1892. O. Little, cl. \$3.
- Brannt, W: T. and Wahl, W: H. Technochemical receipt book. 1895. D. Baird, cl. \$2.
- Brewer, E. C. Dictionary of phrase and fable. n. d. O. Cassell, ½ mor. \$2.50.
- Brewer, E. C. Historic note book. 1892. O. Lippincott, ½ mor. \$3.50.
- Bryant, W: C. ed. Library of poetry and song. 1874. Q. Fords. Howard, cl. \$5.
- Champlin, J. D. jr. Young folks cyclopædia of common things. 1890. O. Holt, cl. \$2.50.
- Champlin, J. D. jr. Young folks cyclopædia of persons and places. 1892. O. Holt, cl. \$2.50.
- Champlin, J. D. jr., and Bostwick, A. E. Young folks cyclopædia of games and sports. 1890. O. Holt, cl. \$2.50.
- Crabb, G. English synonyms. 1892. O. Harper, cl. \$1.25.
- Fields, J. T. and Whipple, E. P. ed. Family library of British poetry. 1882. Q. Houghton, cl., \$5.; mor., \$10.
- Fletcher, W: I. ed. "A. L. A" index: an index to general literature. 1893. Q. Houghton, cl. \$5.
- Fletcher, W: I. and Bowker, R: R. Annual literary index, 1895, including period-

- icals and essays. 1896. O. Publishers weekly, cl. \$3.50.
- Fr y, A. R. Sobriquets and nicknames. 1888. O. Houghton, cl. \$2.
- Harper's book of facts. Lewis, C. T. ed. 1895. Q. Harper. Subscription only, \$8.
- Harper's cyclopædia of British and American poetry. Sargent, E. ed. 1882. Q. Harper, ½ leather \$5.
- Haydn's dictionary of dates. Vincent B. ed. 1895. O. Putnam, cl., \$6; ½ rus., \$9.
- Hazell's annual: record of men and topics of the day. 1896. D. Hazell, 3s 6d.
- Jameson, J. F. Dictionary of U. S. history, 1492-1894. 1894. Q. Puritan pub., sh.
- Johnson's universal cyclopædia. 1893. 8 v. Q. Johnson, ½ mor., \$56; cl., \$46.
- King, M. ed. Handbook of the U. S. 1891. O. King (Matthews-Northrup Co.), cl. \$3.50.
- Lalor, J. J. ed. Cyclopædia of political science, political economy, and political history of the U. S. 1890-'93. 3 v. Q. Merrill, C. E., \$15.
- Lippincott's gazetteer of the world. 1890. Q. Lippincott, sh. \$12.
- Lossing, B. J. Popular cyclopædia of U. S. history. 1893. 2 v. Q. Harper, mor. \$15.
- Matson, H. References for literary workers. 1893. O. McClurg, cl. \$2.50.
- Mulhall, M. G. Dictionary of statistics. 1892. Q. Routledge, cl. \$12.
- Pool, W. F. and Fletcher, W. I. ed. Index to periodical literature. 2 v. in 3. Q. Houghton, cl. \$24.
- Publisher's trade list annual. 1895. v. 23. Q. Publishers weekly, cl. \$2.
- Rand-McNally indexed atlas of the world. 1892. 2 v. 58x41 cm. Rand, McNally, cl., \$18.50; ½ leather, \$23.50.
- Smith, H. P. and Johnson, H. K. Dictionary of terms, phrases, and quotations. 1895. O. Appleton, ½ leather \$3.
- Smith, W. Classical dictionary. 1889. O. Murray, ¾ mor. 18s.
- Smith, W. Dictionary of the Bible. 1884. O. Porter & Coates, cl., \$2; ½ mor., \$3.
- Smith, W. Dictionary of the Bible. 1892. 4 v. O. Houghton, cl., \$20; sh. \$25.
- Smith, W. Dictionary of Greek and Roman biography and mythology. 3 v. O. Little, cl., \$18; ½ cf., \$24.
- Sonnenschein, W. S. Best books. 1891. Sq. Q. Sonnenschein, cl. £1 11s 6d.
- Spiers, A. and Surene, G. French and English pronouncing dictionary. 1891. Q. Appleton, ½ mor. \$5.
- Statesman's year book. 1896. v. 33. D. Macmillan, \$3.
- Standard dictionary of the English language. 2 v. Q. 1865. Funk, ½ rus., \$15.; with Denison's reference index, \$17.
- Thomas, J. Universal pronouncing dictionary of biography and mythology. 1892. 2 v. Q. Lippincott.
- Wheeler, W. A. Explanatory and pronouncing dictionary of noted names of fiction. 1892. D. Houghton, cl. \$2.
- Wheeler, W. A. Familiar allusions. 1891. D. Houghton, cl. \$2.
- Whitaker's almanack. 1896. D. Whitaker, ½ ski., 2s 6d.
- World almanac and encyclopædia. 1895. D. World, pap. 25c.

## Appendix B

### List of Magazines.

These magazines are marked most important on an annotated list of 35 periodicals recommended for a small library, and prepared by the library science department of Armour institute for the primer. The list is under revision by the compilers:

- Century magazine (monthly), illus. N. Y. Century Co. Ed. by R. W. Gilder, \$4.
- Harper's new monthly magazine, illus. N. Y. Harper. Ed. by H. M. Alden, \$4.
- Harper's round table (weekly), illus. N. Y. Harper, \$2.
- St. Nicholas (monthly), illus. N. Y. Century Co. Ed. by Mary Mapes Dodge, \$3.
- Forum (monthly), N. Y. Forum Co., \$3.
- Harper's weekly, illus. N. Y. Harper, \$4.
- Review of reviews (monthly), illus. N. Y. Ed. by Albert Shaw, \$2.50.
- Contemporary review (monthly). N. Y. Leonard Scott Co., \$4.50.
- Critic (weekly), illus. N. Y. Critic Co., \$3.



Nation (weekly). N. Y. Evening Post Co., \$3.

Library journal (monthly). N. Y. R. R. Bowker, \$5.

Publisher's weekly N. Y. R. R. Bowker, \$3.

Educational review (monthly), Boston. Kasson, \$3.

Kindergarten magazine (monthly), illus. Chicago. Kindergarten Lit. Co., \$2.

Appleton's popular science monthly, illus. N. Y. Appleton, \$5.

Scientific American (weekly), illus. N. Y. Munn, \$3. With supplement, \$7.

Scientific American supplement (weekly), illus. N. Y. Munn, \$5.

Cassier's magazine (monthly), illus. N. Y. Cassier Mag. Co., \$3.

Art amateur (monthly), illus. N. Y. Montague Marks, \$4.

Outing (monthly), illus. N. Y. Outing Co., \$4.

### Appendix C

This appendix contains the glossary of library terms prepared by Alice B. Kroeger, librarian of Drexel institute. Its fullness makes it of too great length to present with the others this month, as it was received late, but it will be published in the September number of PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

### Appendix D

Sample cuts of library material and appliances mentioned in the pages of the primer.

Library No.

10

Order No.

21

Ordered

6396

Of

McC

Received

9m

Cost

\$1.75

Charged to

Approved

Do not now ordered

Not in library

Author's surname, followed by given names or initials

Howard, George

Title

Second marriages

WRITE LEGIBLY

Edition

2

Place

N.Y.

Publisher

Stone

Year

1889

No. of Vols.

D

Size

Total Price

\$2

NOT in great haste

NOT in haste

I recommend the above for the library.

Notice of receipt is NOT asked

Signature

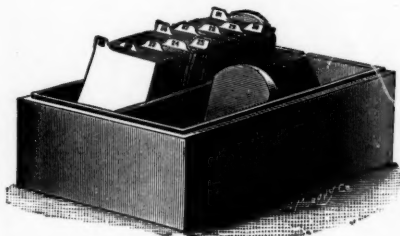
John Carr

Address

Anderson

Fill above as fully as possible. Cross out NOT, if notice is wanted, if in great need or special haste Put a? before items of which you are not sure. Give reasons for recommending ON THE BACK

Order slip, full details



A tray for book cards

Harner's Mag. Ord. Nos.		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70		
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magazine record. Standard card. (Reduced)

Sent 27 Aug '93  
 Fickel, J.  
 Discovery of America  
 Houghton Mifflin '93  
 2 v. 400  
 Notify G. W. H. W. H.  
 1247 Maple St.

Order slip. (Reduced)

540 168  
 D. L. & P.  
 Talks about Law  
 304 826 921  
 26 246 215  
 041 336

Magazine Record Card. (Reduced)

## DIVISIONS.

<b>600 General Works.</b>	<b>800 Natural Sciences.</b>
610 BIBLIOGRAPHY.	810 MATHEMATICS.
620 LIBRARY ECONOMY.	820 ASTRONOMY.
630 GENERAL CYCLOPEDIA.	830 PHYSICS.
640 GENERAL COLLECTIONS.	840 CHEMISTRY.
650 GENERAL PERIODICALS.	850 GEOLOGY.
660 GENERAL SOCIETIES.	860 PALEONTOLOGY.
670 NEWSPAPERS.	870 BIOLOGY.
680 SPECIAL LIBRARIES. POLYGRAPHY.	880 BOTANY.
690 BOOK RAISERS.	890 ZOOLOGY.
<b>100 Philosophy.</b>	<b>900 Useful Arts.</b>
110 METAPHYSICS.	910 MEDICINE.
120 SPECIAL METAPHYSICAL TOPICS.	920 ENGINEERING.
130 MIND AND BODY.	930 AGRICULTURE.
140 PHILOSOPHICAL SYSTEMS.	940 DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
150 MENTAL FACULTIES. PSYCHOLOGY.	950 COMMUNICATION AND COMMERCE.
160 LOGIC.	960 CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.
170 ETHICS.	970 MANUFACTURES.
180 ANCIENT PHILOSOPHERS.	980 MECHANIC TRADES.
190 MODERN PHILOSOPHERS.	990 BUILDING.
<b>200 Religion.</b>	<b>700 Fine Arts.</b>
210 NATURAL THEOLOGY.	710 LANDSCAPE GARDENING.
220 BIBLE.	720 ARCHITECTURE.
230 DOCTRINAL THEOL. DOGMATICS.	730 SCULPTURE.
240 DEVOTIONAL AND PRACTICAL.	740 DRAWING. DESIGN. DECORATION.
250 HOMILETIC. PASTORAL. PAROCHIAL.	750 PAINTING.
260 CHURCH. INSTITUTIONS. WORK.	760 ENGRAVING.
270 RELIGIOUS HISTORY.	770 PHOTOGRAPHY.
280 CHRISTIAN CHURCHES AND SECTS.	780 MUSIC.
290 NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS.	790 AMUSEMENTS.
<b>300 Sociology.</b>	<b>800 Literature.</b>
310 STATISTICS.	810 AMERICAN.
320 POLITICAL SCIENCE.	820 ENGLISH.
330 POLITICAL ECONOMY.	830 GERMAN.
340 LAW.	840 FRENCH.
350 ADMINISTRATION.	850 ITALIAN.
360 ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS.	860 SPANISH.
370 EDUCATION.	870 LATIN.
380 COMMERCIAL AND COMMUNICATION.	880 GREEK.
390 CUSTOMS. COSTUMES. FOLK-LORE.	890 MINOR LANGUAGES.
<b>400 Philology.</b>	<b>900 History.</b>
410 COMPARATIVE.	910 GEOGRAPHY AND DESCRIPTION.
420 ENGLISH.	920 BIOGRAPHY.
430 GERMAN.	930 ANCIENT HISTORY.
440 FRENCH.	940 EUROPE.
450 ITALIAN.	950 ASIA.
460 SPANISH.	960 AFRICA.
470 LATIN.	970 NORTH AMERICA.
480 GREEK.	980 SOUTH AMERICA.
490 MINOR LANGUAGES.	990 CLASSICAL AND POLAR REGIONS.

Sample Page of Dewey Decimal Classification, showing Second Summary. Reduced; actual size, 8 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches

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20. — A fine of three cents a day shall be paid on each work, whether bound in one or more volumes, which is not returned according to the provisions of the preceding rules; and no other book will be delivered to the party incurring the fine until it is paid. \* \* \*

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## Catalog Cards

973.2	Coffin, Charles Carleton, 1823-
C65	Old times in the colonies.
460	p. il. O N.Y. : 1880.

Author

973.2	Old times in the colonies
C65	<u>Coffin, C. C.</u>

Title

973.2	U.S. history - colonial.
C65	Coffin, Charles Carleton, 1823-
	Old times in the colonies.
	460 p. il. O N.Y. : 1880.

Subject

These are reduced from the standard size, 12½ x 7½ centimeters.

## Special Catalog Cards

(Standard Size)

	For criticism of	
8442	Feuillet, Octave	1812-
M43	see	
	Matthews, J. B.	
	Octave Feuillet (in his	
	French dramatists of the	
	19th century 1891 p. 203-223)	

Criticism Card (yellow)

	For bibliography of	
8309	German literature see	
Sch2	Scherer Wilhelm	
	Bibliography of German	
	literature (in his History	
	of German literature 1890	
	v. 2 p. 353-416)	

Bibliography Card (blue)

## Sample list for local newspaper

## Blank public library

## Books on summer sports

- Aldrich. How to Ride a Bicycle—P. 5263. P. 47.  
 Allen and Sachtleben. Across Asia on a Bicycle. L 1825.  
 Bicycle. Disease—In. Public Opinion. Vol. 15. P. 390.  
 Bicycle Tours—And a Moral. Westminster Review. Vol. 142. P. 166.  
 Bicycling in Bermuda. Outing. Vol. 25. P. 166.  
 Bicycling in California. Overland Monthly. N. S. Vol. 22. P. 391.  
 Bury and Hillier. Cycling. P. 5390.  
 A Century Ride. Outing. Vol. 23. P. 56.

Clementson. Road Rights and Liabilities of Wheelmen. U. 940.

Cycling and Cycles. Fortnightly Review. Vol. 61. P. 669.

— From Havre to Rouen. Outing. Vol. 20. P. 83.

— In Germany. Outing. Vol. 21. P. 110.

— In Mid Ocean. Outing. 19. P. 347.

— On Mt. Washington. Outing. Vol. 22. P. 344.

— On Pollo Beach. Outing. Vol. 21. P. 384.

— Tour. Outing. Vol. 24. P. 272.

Clyde. Pleasure Cycling. P. 5387. (1895.)

Dalton. Sixty Poets on the Wheel. C. 2895.

LETTERING	
Binding No	
01	Gravel Educational of small Harlan Hall International Educational
02	Overland monthly vol 12/1889 Blank Library/Granville 2nd
03	
04	

REMARKS	Color	Style	Size	Vol.	Total Price	Library No.	Cent	Ref'd
	Gr	font	D		95	32.607	69	5m
	Gr		Q	12	110			

## Binding Slips

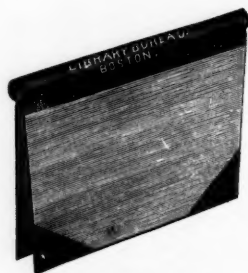
Overland monthly
Vol 12
1889
Blank Library Blankville Ind.

Magazine lettering.

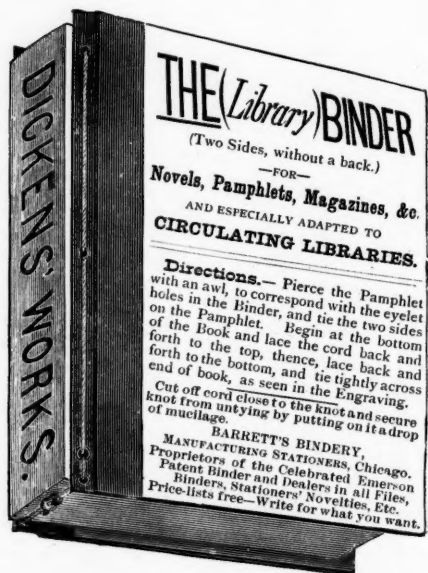
Noebel
Education of man
Hallmann
International education series
Blank Library Blankville Ind.

Rebound volume lett-ring.

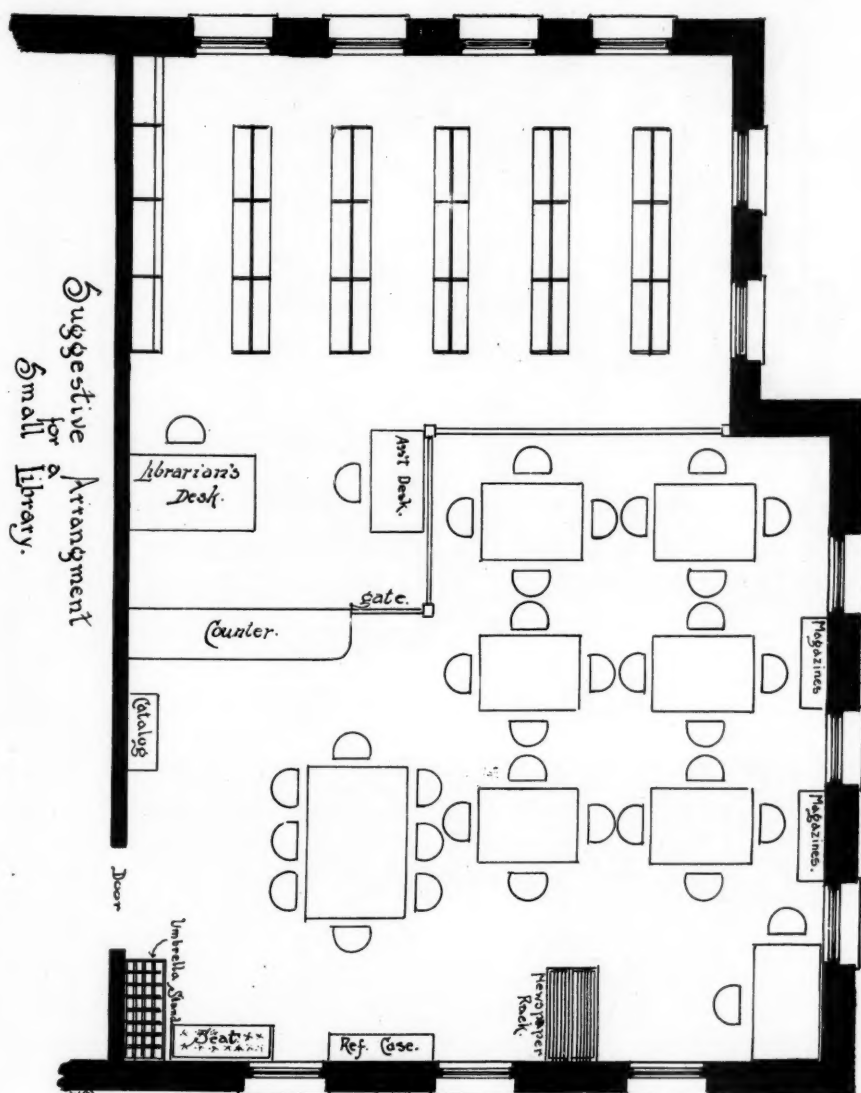
Binding No. 23						
Volumes	at	Total Price				
Color						
1. Light Brown	4. Red	8. Dark Green				
2. Dark Brown	5. Maroon	91. Light Blue				
3. Black	6. Olive	92. Yellow				
20. Dark Blue	7. Light Green	93-99. Light Drab				
Style						
1. Goat	1. Duck	1. Law Sheep				
2. Cloth	1. Roan	1. Skiver				
Size						
With outside angles in centimeters						
T	S	D	O	Q	F	F'
15	174	20	25	30	35	40
Follow exactly arrangement of lines, punctuation, lettering, as on back of this slip, and general directions as sent in writing.						
Published by Library Bureau, 186 Franklin St., Boston						

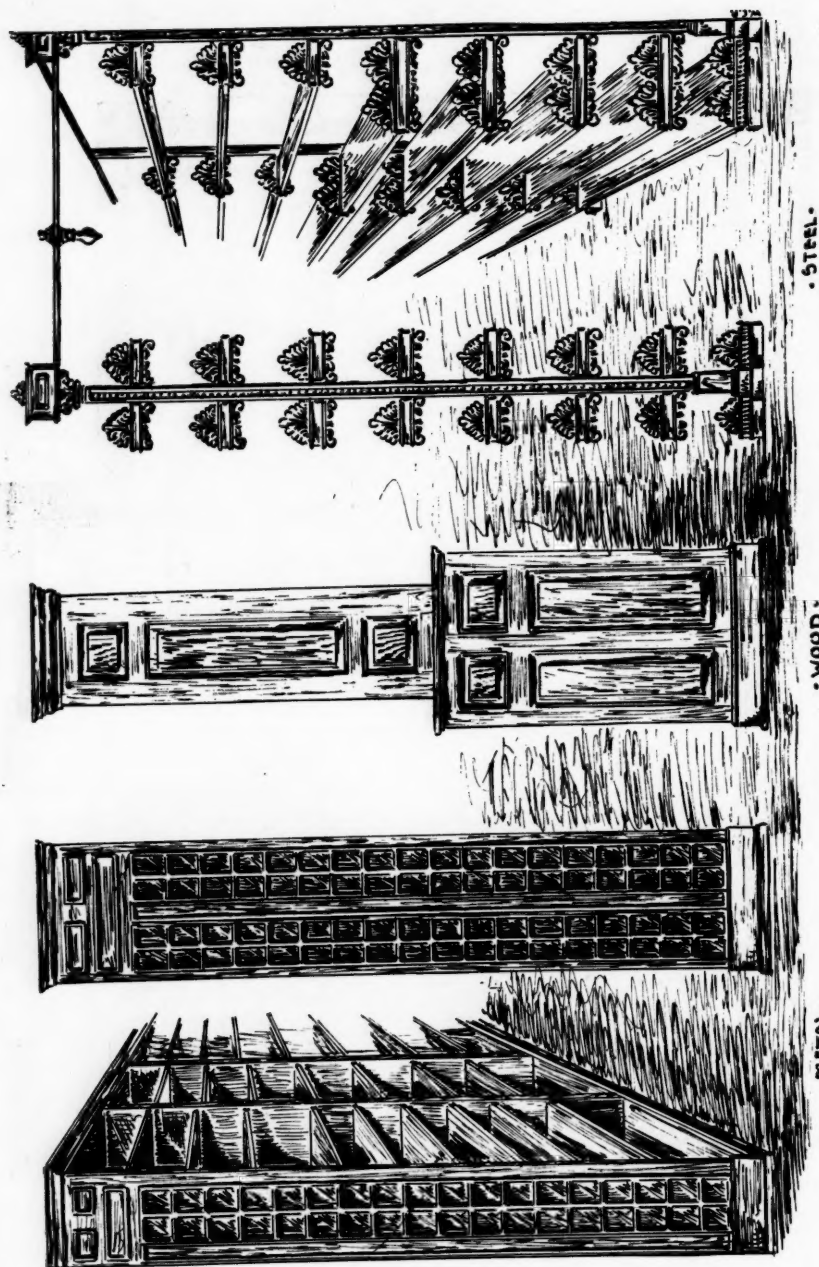
Directions for binder.  
(Reverse side)

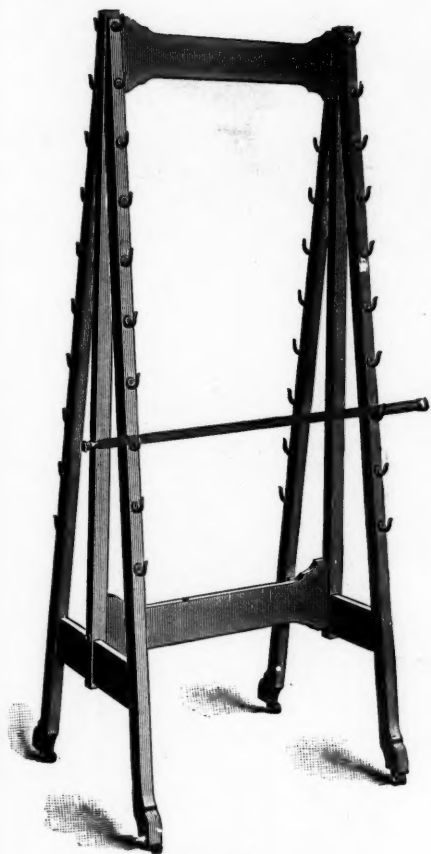
Magazine binder.











Newspaper rack.



A library chair.



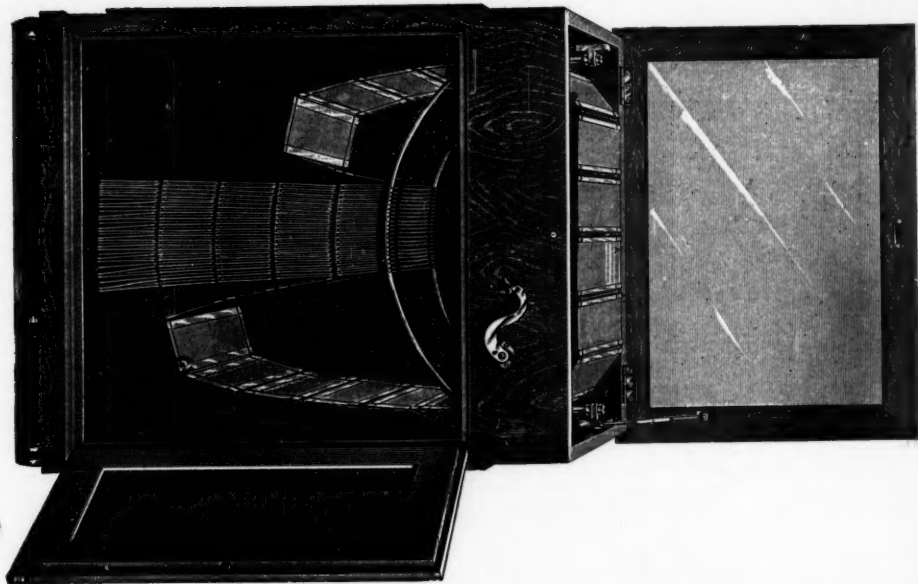
Book support.



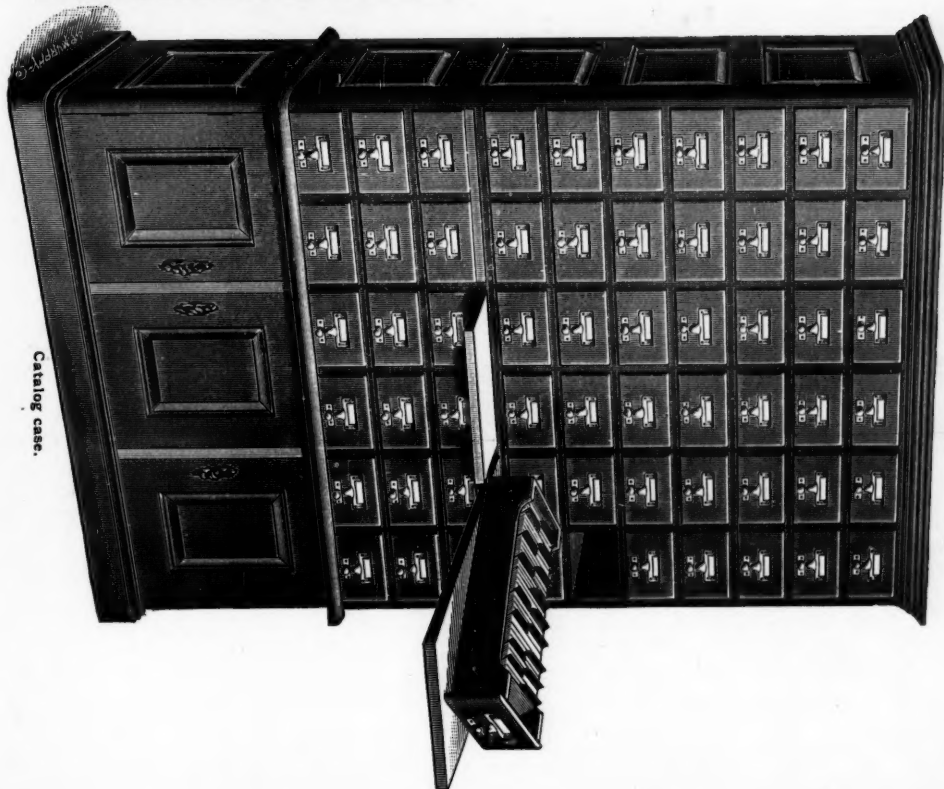
Catalog case, with slide, trays and base.



Rudolph Indexer.



Catalog case.



## BLANKVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

July 6, 1896.

*We desire to receive for permanent preservation in this library the publication mentioned below. Any expense of express or postage will be gladly met by the library. Will you kindly put this library on your mailing list?*

*Asking your kind attention,*

*Very truly,*

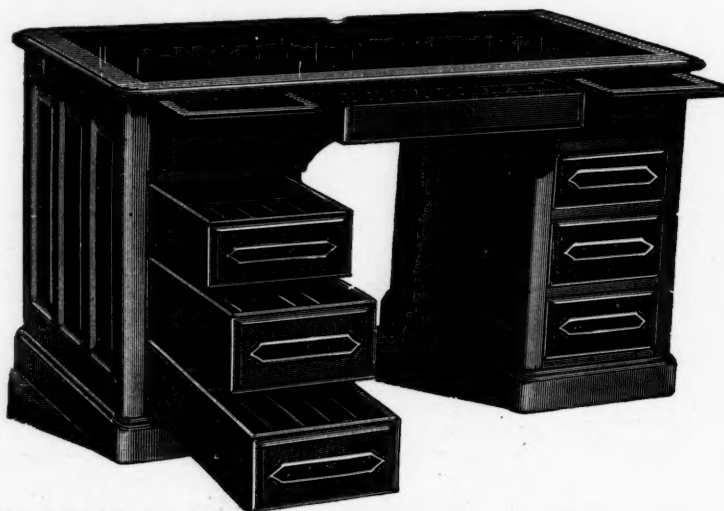
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A request for donations.



Librarian's desk.

### A. L. A. Primer Criticisms.

We have been somewhat disappointed at the small amount of criticism the Primer has received. As the note introductory to it stated, it is very largely a compilation. I endeavored, in putting it together, to be chary of the expression of my own views. I added certain notions which I knew were not commonly accepted, in the hope that they would arouse discussion. Such criticisms as have come in have almost invariably been helpful, and will receive full consideration in final revision. On the one point, at least, of access to the shelves, which Mr Davies speaks of in the July PUBLIC LIBRARIES, I should be very much pleased to have a vote taken by the A. L. A. If a majority are in favor of open shelves that fact might be stated in a footnote, and the qualifications Mr Davies suggests might be incorporated in the text.

The statement that the public library is not a business office, must, of course, be read in connection with the words that accompany it. A business office is not a place at which we go for pleasure. It is not a place—to put it in another way—which we go to with the reasonable expectation of receiving, on entering, an agreeable thrill. The public library should be such a place.

Mr Finney's suggestion in regard to adding a good many full-face sub-headings is an excellent one. His question about the shelf list and the order of business, etc., will receive careful consideration.

"Librarian" suggests that the final printing of the Primer be postponed until after a discussion of it at the Cleveland meeting. This suggestion is good. I doubt, however, if there will be time at Cleveland to have much discussion of the Primer save in private conversation. If possible there will be furnished at Cleveland a number of copies of PUBLIC LIBRARIES containing the first draft. Criticisms and discussions can then be made in private conversation, and the results thereof made known to the executive board. It may

be advisable to call up for discussion, and perhaps for vote, some of the more important of the mooted points.

Frank P. Hill, of the public library of Newark, N. J., asks: "Why do you call the child 'A. L. A.' primer? I thought anything with A. L. A. attachment ought to have A. L. A. sanction before use." The Primer certainly has not been put forth by the Association as yet. "A. L. A." should perhaps not have been applied to it. The meaning of the title, as it has appeared in PUBLIC LIBRARIES, was, of course, that the American Library Association is compiling the Primer with the thought of possible adoption in view. It is doubtful if it is desirable to ask the A. L. A. to sanction such a publication as the Primer must be. Entire harmony on all the points therein will be impossible. Would it not be wiser to print it with an introductory note to this effect: "The A. L. A. does not unanimously indorse this compilation of elementary library ideas, but publishes it as the best statement at present available of certain elements of library economy." Certainly it should be so plainly stated in the introduction that it is not a creed to which every member of the A. L. A. has subscribed, that no librarian or trustee reading it need be deceived into thinking it is the A. L. A.'s last word.

Someone asks if the Primer is not a little too much on the kindergarten plan. My observation of the kind of information about library work needed by the people the Primer is intended to reach, leads me to think that if it is at fault in this respect it is not simple enough. I have received letters in the past year—and who has not—from librarians in the east asking me questions in regard to library matters of the simplest kind. It is inquirers like these that I have endeavored to keep in view during the compilation of the entire book. There are only a few hundred libraries in the country, it must be remembered, in which the *Library journal*, for instance, has ever been a constant visitor. Of the remaining 2,500 libra-

ries the A. L. A. knows little, and they know less of the A. L. A. and its work, and of the rudiments of library economy. A veritable primer, a primer in every sense, is the thing needed, and it should be scattered broadcast.

J. C. D.

1. In the order department, it seems to me that a carbon copy of the sheet which you send to the agent in buying books is more satisfactory than a letter-press copy. You can get two copies on heavy paper and the duplicate sheets can be fastened together in binders. They have the same advantage as the letter-press copy, of being absolute duplicates (a decided advantage over the expensive manuscript order-book), and have the added advantage of being easier to write on in checking up the date of reception, price, etc.

2. I have never been able to see that the withdrawal book, like the one which you advocate and which Mr. Jones keeps at Salem, is essential.

3. On page 41 of PUBLIC LIBRARIES you say: "Do not feel that you must buy complete sets of an author." Should you not include in this statement "or complete series"?

4. Is not a record of gifts better kept on slips than in a blank book?

5. I hope you intend to add to the Primer a long paragraph on children's rooms. It is a subject which I have been studying with great interest lately. So far I have not seen or heard of any children's rooms that are in any way satisfactory, unless it be the Denver one. If the children's room is worth while at all, it is worth while to bring it nearer the ideal than some of the attempts which are being made.

MARY S. CUTLER.

Albany library school.

A. L. A. Primer, chapter 18, paragraph 8, reads: When a borrower returns a book the librarian can learn from the date on the pocket, etc. But the previous paragraphs do not state that the date is stamped on the pocket. As I understand it, the date is stamped twice; first on the book card, which is

retained by the library, and second on the borrowers' card, which is placed in the pocket and given borrower with book.

Another point that strikes me in this same paragraph is that it might frequently be dangerous to cross off the borrowers' card, no matter how busy one may be, until the book card has been got out, and the card number compared with borrower's card. We find that borrowers frequently bring the wrong borrowers' card with the book; this would happen less frequently, of course, where the borrower's card is kept in the pocket.

Very truly,

R. T. LANCEFIELD.

Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

In chapter 18 of the A. L. A. Primer, but one charging system is described. Will it not be well to give also the system in which slips are used instead of book cards. In our own library we are using this method, which is also the one used in the Chicago public library.

The slips are of manilla paper, size less than half that of a card, made into blocks of 100 slips each, glued together at the side. In issuing a book we write on the slip the card number, accession number of the book and class number (first figure only), stamping both slip and card with the date. The card is placed in the pocket of the book and the slips thrown loosely into a box until the next day. They are then counted by classes, and a record made of the number in each class issued for that day. After this they are arranged numerically by the upper (card) number, and placed in the tray with the date designated as in the other system.

When the book is returned, the date upon the card shows us in which division of the tray we must look for the slip, the number of the card gives us the number of the slip, which, when found, is taken out, and the accession number upon it compared with that of the book. If they agree the slip is destroyed and the card stamped with date of return.

We think this latter method is less expensive than the former, and that by



it books can be exchanged more rapidly; the slips also occupy less space in the tray than cards. But we cannot keep a record of the number of times a volume has been issued, as is the case when the book card is used.

MARTHA E. BUHRE,

*Librarian in charge Scoville Institute.*  
July 14, 1896.

The compilers of the Primer say on page 83 of the July PUBLIC LIBRARIES that a reliable publishing house offered to print and give to the Association 3,000 copies of the Primer without expense, providing they were allowed to insert advertisements and to own the copyright. The compilers say further, that this offer, which is still open, it was thought best to decline, as it appears more dignified to include no outside matter and to have the Association retain control of the book.

I wish to make a protest against this decision. There may be other reasons why it is not desirable to accept such an offer as that mentioned; but to decline an offer to distribute over the country, free of charge, a good piece of propaganda literature, such as we hope the Primer is to be, on the score of dignity, seems to me absurd. Dignity has not yet done much for the American Library Association, or for the advancement of the library spirit in this country. Moreover, a well-selected list of advertisements, agreeably printed, properly arranged in the front and back of the Primer, would add to its value. Among the 3,000 smaller libraries to which the Primer could be sent under the plan rejected, many would be benefited by having brought to their attention the names of the best publishers and booksellers in the country, with lists of good books for library use, and the names of the makers of and dealers in library supplies of all kinds.

E. G. G.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES has on file the names of a number of librarians who desire to change localities; the names of

several who have taken a course in library training, and are ready for work, and the names of library assistants who desire other positions. Anyone desiring to enter into correspondence with any of these about positions, can obtain their addresses from this office.

### World's Fair Volume on Library Economy

Complaints have been pouring in from all parts of the country because librarians and trustees are unable to get the invaluable papers prepared for the World's Fair A. L. A. meeting, in the form of a series of expert treatises on all the main subjects of library economy. Those who read the revised editions of these papers, as printed in the report of the U. S. Bureau of Education for 1892-93, vol. 1, pp. 691-1014, have been much impressed with the great practical value of this work.

Everyone knows the deep interest of the U. S. Commissioner of Education, Dr William T. Harris, who has been all his life one of the most earnest friends of American public libraries, but he is compelled to conform to the laws and regulations governing the printing and distribution of these documents, and has done the best possible with the means at his disposal. This volume is incorporated in every report sent out from his office, and so made available in all the principal libraries of the world. A copy has also been furnished for each member of the A. L. A., and for the students in the library school at Albany and in the training classes. The edition is now exhausted. Arrangements have been made, however, by which the Library Bureau will publish an edition at a low price, ready for delivery, it is hoped, in July, and will hereafter keep it on sale so that no one shall be shut out from the invaluable service rendered to library economy by the prominent librarians of the country, who gave so much time and effort to putting in convenient form the best results of the study and experience of recent years.

## Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Library Bureau - - - - - Publishers

M. E. AHERN - - - - - Editor

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Subscription - - - - - \$1 a year  
 Five copies to one library - - - - - \$4 a year  
 Single number - - - - - 20 cents

JUST one month now till the Cleveland meeting of the A. L. A. We wish every librarian in the country could be there. Of course this will not be, but we urge everyone who can by any means attend to do so; not one can be spared. Librarians of long standing and wide experience are wanted for the help and inspiration they will be to the less favored ones. The young, the inexperienced, the discouraged, the tired, the timid librarians are earnestly besought to be present for the higher spirit and greater appreciation of their work, which they will carry away with them as a source of strength in the work of the coming year. The library spirit which descends at these meetings cannot be explained or described, but not one who has ever attended a meeting of the A. L. A. but will testify to its existence and helpfulness. We have never heard of a single person who has ever been at an A. L. A. meeting who did not want to go to another.

THE *Library journal* points out the fact editorially in the June number that coöperation and competition cannot exist together in fields which are limited.

The truth here expressed is too self-evident to need extended comment, and yet the point in relation to library work will bear emphasizing. The A. L. A. has done a great deal to cultivate the spirit of mutual helpfulness and coöperation. The professional spirit of librarianship should not be lost sight of, and the idea of loyalty to each other under all honorable circumstances, and an exact statement of positions, should completely absorb the minds of all the members of the A. L. A., men and women, regardless of the cost. This has been largely the case, and there are few instances in the relations of librarians that show anything but a loyal professional spirit.

WE shall publish the attendance at the Cleveland meeting of the A. L. A. by states, and we hope every librarian will have cause to feel proud of the showing made by his locality. We shall be glad to publish any plans or outlines of state meetings which may be sent us before that time, or do anything else that will in any way add to the success of the meeting of 1896.

EVERY librarian who has the good of the library cause at heart, will rejoice at the formation at Buffalo of a library section of the N. E. A. Not since the formation of the A. L. A. in 1876 has so important an action to the library world, or indeed to the educational world at large, been taken. It forecasts united work on the part of both schools and libraries, and an influence for the upbuilding of human character that cannot be overestimated. It proclaims that the day of solitary text-book drilling is at an end, and ushers in the time of looking to the nutrition of the faculties rather than to the accumulation of facts and figures. The recognition by the N. E. A. of the library as an important part of the educational structure of the day will give new life and added strength to not only the work of the library, but to the work of the school as well.

PREPARE in the next few weeks the contribution which you expect to give to the A. L. A. meeting. A question

from you may bring an answer that will help another. Your experience may solve a perplexing problem for some one else. No one should feel that he has no part in the meeting, as there will be something for every one that will avail himself of the opportunity which this occasion affords.

The meeting in Cleveland will give to every member of the profession, from the youngest assistant to the oldest librarian, an opportunity not only to hear the theories and principles of librarianship discussed, but to see these theories and principles applied—a veritable object lesson in library science. The library at Cleveland, with its several branches, presents the subject entire. A live, progressive, useful institution, the main library will furnish material for thought to the experienced librarians of the larger institutions, while the branch libraries, adapting the same principles to their size and environments, present model, small libraries for the consideration of those who may come from less pretentious institutions. We present cuts of the main building and of the South Side branch elsewhere in this number.

AGAIN we urge a full attendance of the librarians in the middle west, and especially those who have not attended a previous meeting. It would be an exceedingly helpful thing if arrangements were made to hold state meetings to discuss preliminary arrangements for the annual home-meetings. This could easily be done where there are even a few from the same state in attendance at Cleveland.

THE plan of the Cleveland public library to issue a monthly index to current periodical literature is worthy the support in sympathy and financial aid of not only librarians, but of all literary workers. An index to the contents of the leading periodicals of this country and England, including both author and subject entries, issued every month and kept up to date in a cumulative way, is something every library in the country needs. The smaller the library the less

its resources, either in reference books or periodicals, the greater relative benefit will it get from such an index. The first numbers have been received and the high character of the series is therein foreshadowed. The success of the undertaking requires prompt financial backing from those wishing its continuance, and it is to be hoped that the enterprise will be promptly supported from the start.

CHILDREN are not to be left to an undirected choice of books if they are to attain any success from reading. While compulsory reading may be a questionable good, if rightly chosen, it is far better than the literature which will likely come under the notice of an undirected child. While there are many instances of men who have reached distinction without this direction of their mental qualities, there is also the inevitable question of how much more they might have attained if wisely guided. The importance of proper reading in the plan of education was fully recognized by the action of the council of the N. E. A. in striking out the word "school" before library in the petition asking for the establishment of a school library section, thus recognizing at the same time all libraries as an important part of the educational plan.

WHEN are we to have another accurate list of the libraries in the United States? Cannot the A. L. A. persuade some of the business houses that are interested in keeping in touch with the libraries of the country to compile such a list? It is something very much needed in doing propaganda work for the A. L. A. and for the library movement in general. Could some one take it up as an individual enterprise, and ask every library in the country to contribute a few cents to the compilation and publication of it?

A compilation of the library laws in all the states in the Union is also very much needed. Did not the Bureau of Education at Washington promise to compile and publish such a work? Its appearance would be welcomed.



Cleveland public library

**American Library Association**

Eighteenth General Conference

*Cleveland, O., September 1-4, 1896*

The final program for the Cleveland meeting of the A. L. A. is about ready for the press, and will be issued in circular form early in August. This will be sent without further notice to those whose names are on the list of Sec. H. L. Elmdorf. If anyone cares for a copy, and has reason to think that his name may not be known to the secretary, a copy may be obtained by dropping a line to him at St. Joseph, Mo. A condensed form of the order of exercises will be furnished everyone on arrival at Cleveland. The program is very nearly as it was outlined in these columns before. Wednesday morning's session has been filled, as follows:

**Announcements:** President's address—John Cotton Dana, librarian public library, Denver (Col.); Retrospect and prospect in these closing years of the century—J. N. Larned, superintendent of public library, Buffalo (N. Y.); New congressional library building—Bernard Green, superintendent of construction, Washington (D. C.); New public documents bill—F. A. Crandal, superintendent department of public documents, Washington (D. C.); Expert annotation of books—George Iles, New York.

A strong effort will be made to have all sessions open and close on time.

The Hon. John Bigelow, president of the board of trustees of the New York public library, is to be at Cleveland, and will speak at the meeting of the trustees' section.

Everyone interested is invited to join the discussion on the books included in the supplement to the A. L. A. catalog. All speeches in this discussion will be strictly limited to five minutes, so it will be well to have clearly in mind the point to be made.

Tickets to Cleveland will be sold on the certificate plan. Those in attendance should be sure to get this certifi-

cate from the ticket agent when purchasing their ticket, or else there can be no reduction obtained in rates for return. The joint railroad agent will be in attendance at Cleveland on Thursday a. m., September 3. All certificates should be deposited with Secretary Elmdorf as soon as possible after arrival in Cleveland. He will attend to having them signed and return them to owners. Members should be prompt in attending to this and thus avoid confusion at the close. Railroad rates named both for Cleveland and post-conference trips are for members; those desiring to take friends with them must calculate on the \$2 for membership fee.

Be sure to notify the secretary both as to attendance and going on post-conference trip. Of course failure to notify does not bar the attendance of anyone, but better rates and accommodations can be secured when the secretary has some idea of the number to be provided for. People do not realize how it lightens the load to respond to a request of this kind or more would give heed to it.

Persons desiring to go by boat to Cleveland from any lake point will bear in mind that the steamship lines are members of the Central Passenger company, and the same rates for round trip applies as on the railroads.

Those who desire to join a party to make the trip, will find a welcome by sending their names to those in charge. In the East, F. Richmond Fletcher, 146 Franklin St., Boston; in New York district, C. A. Nelson, Columbia College; near Philadelphia, T. L. Montgomery, Wagner's Institute; from Chicago, G. B. Meleney, Library Bureau, will have charge of parties bound for Cleveland.

Word comes from A. M. Jellison, librarian of the Mechanics' institute, San Francisco, and secretary of the library association of Central California, that, as far as he had learned, the Pacific Coast will not be represented by any library people at Cleveland. This is very much to be regretted. Library activity on the Pacific Coast has mark-



edly increased in recent years. Library problems are attacked out there with the true Western spirit. Delegates from that region would add to the enthusiasm of the Cleveland meeting, as well as to the number of live ideas that will be present.

The committee of the A. L. A. in state aid is preparing a statement of the situation in all the states of the Union in regard to state aid to libraries. If possible the statement will be published and distributed before the Cleveland meeting. The time for its compilation being very brief, the printed report will probably be incomplete in many particulars. It will serve its purpose, however, if it forms a basis for an investigation next year, and gives rise to discussion at Cleveland.

Those desiring to obtain one of the A. L. A. pins can do so by sending \$2.50 to Nina E. Browne, 146 Franklin St., Boston. Specify in the order whether a stick or catch pin is wanted.

#### POST CONFERENCE NOTES

**The start**—At the close of the annual A. L. A. dinner, Friday night, the party will proceed to the boat in waiting, which will leave Cleveland for Detroit at 12:30 a. m. Berths and staterooms will be secured in advance, and assigned in order of application. Notify the secretary just what you want, so there will be no dissatisfaction.

**Rates**—For those taking the trip from Cleveland to Detroit the fare for the round trip will be \$3; one way, \$2. This does not include berths, which will be \$1.50 for one or two, in lower berths; \$1 for upper berth; stateroom, \$2.50. The fare from Cleveland to Mackinaw and return will be \$13; one way, \$8. These prices include meals and berths. The fare from Detroit to Mackinaw and return will be \$10; one way, \$6; meals and berths included. Breakfast at Detroit will be an individual expense, as breakfast on the boat at Detroit is not included in the trip. Several very good places at moderate rates are con-

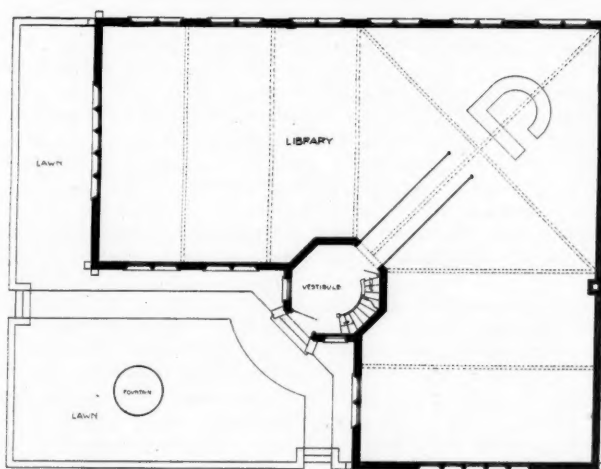
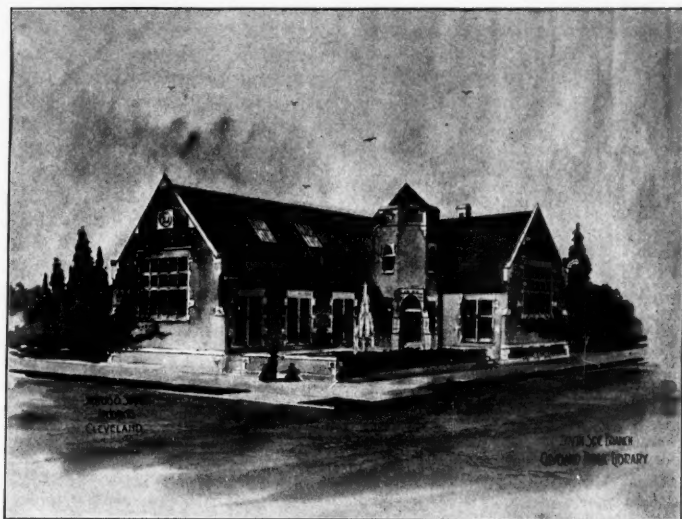
venient to the landing and within short walking distance of the public library.

**Detroit**—The party will meet at Detroit public library, where carriages, tendered by citizens, will be in waiting, and at 11 a. m. sharp, will begin the drive through the city to Belle Isle, where lunch at 1 p. m. will be served in the casino by courtesy of Detroit public library.

**Grand Pointe**—At 3:30 p. m. the Star line boat will call at the dock in the park, and take the party through St. Clair Flats to Grand Pointe club house; fare, 50 cents. A dinner to the party will be given by the club, and entertainment until the arrival of the boat. City of Mackinaw will stop at the club at 12. The staterooms previously assigned will be taken and the party will proceed to Mackinaw, which will be reached Monday a. m., at 6:30.

**Mackinaw**—The arrangements for the stay at Mackinaw on the post conference trip are delightful. The abiding place will be the Grand hotel, a first-class place in every respect, whose regular rates are \$4 or \$5 a day, but which have been reduced to \$2.50 for the A. L. A. party, with the same accommodations and service in use during the regular season. The Grand hotel is beautifully situated on high ground, overlooking a beautiful wooded park and a full view of the lake. Wide verandas extend around the entire building, and with rooms for 1,000 guests there will be no crowd or confusion. The full orchestra will be retained until after the departure of the A. L. A. A fine casino in the grounds will be at the disposal of the guests for meetings and social gatherings. With all these charms of locality, and the personality of the party, a most delightful prospect for a good time opens before us. The final session of A. L. A. will be held Tuesday evening, when Reuben Gold Thwaites will present his paper, The story of Mackinaw. The departure after this will be at the pleasure of the members of the party.





SOUTH SIDE BRANCH  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
CLEVELAND

STEFFENS & SEARLES  
ARCHITECTS  
CLEVELAND

### Cleveland to Mackinaw

#### Historical Data on Post Conference Trip

##### CLEVELAND

New England librarians ought to feel at home in Cleveland, the capital of the New Connecticut of a century ago. It will be remembered that Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Virginia claimed the country northwest of the Ohio River. At the time when liberal domains in America were given away to English trading companies and court favorites, geographical knowledge at the court of St. James did not descend to petty details. In general, the coast colonies were supposed to own everything west of them to the China Sea, quite regardless of the fact that colonial boundaries sadly overlapped. A pretty snarl there arose out of it all, although the same has been of more or less advantage to those Western historians who have gained some professional distinction in unraveling it. When the United States were formed, all of the states interested in the Northwest gave up their individual claims, except Connecticut, which reserved 3,665,291 acres along Lake Erie, and Virginia, which reserved 3,709,848 acres between the Miami, Scioto, and Ohio rivers. Connecticut called this section her Western Reserve,—a name perpetrated in the Western Reserve University, and the Western Reserve Historical Society, the excellent libraries of which the A. L. A. visitors to Cleveland will be expected to see. The name New Connecticut was, however, for several years, popularly attached to the district.

The passage of the ordinance of 1787, establishing the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, was thought by Connecticut to be in violation of her rights, as it included the Western Reserve in the territorial limits. The Nutmeg State proceeded to offer its lands for sale despite the famous Ordinance. The Connecticut Land Company was the outgrowth of this step. It was some years before anybody would purchase any of the tract, for the woods of

Northern Ohio were still full of Indians, and white men possessed the country only on paper. Finally, after the St. Clair and Harmar expeditions had been slaughtered, Mad Anthony Wayne met the savage enemy at Fallen Timbers (1794) and humbled him.

The treaty of Greenville (1795) cleared the path, and in the early summer of 1796 the Connecticut Company sent out its pioneers to the Western Reserve. They numbered 9 officers and surveyors, 37 employes (boatmen, axmen, and linemen), 6 caretakers, 13 horses, and some cattle, the whole under Gen. Moses Cleaveland. After many adventures they reached the mouth of Coneaut Creek, near the Pennsylvania border, July 4, 1796, and there, just within the border of New Connecticut, celebrated the twentieth natal day of the Republic by "firing a Federal salute of fifteen rounds, and then the sixteenth in honor of New Connecticut. We gave three cheers and christened the place Port Independence," and then had a picnic dinner "at which six toasts were drank, and we closed with three cheers. Drank several pails of grog, supped and retired in remarkable good order." Thus writes good old General Cleaveland, in his diary. It is to be hoped that if any of the Connecticut members of the A. L. A. take a side-trip to celebrate the centennial of Port Independence, they will be a trifle more sparing of the grog, for modern librarians are not so hardened as their forbears.

All of which merely goes to show why General Cleaveland was upon the ground at all. July 22 he visited the site of the city, which was, with a slight variation in spelling, to bear his name, "the capital of this Connecticut empire of the West," and began setting stakes. The mouth of Cuyahoga Creek, where Cleveland was planted, had for many years been the scene of white men's exploits. It is supposed that Maj. Robert Rogers (of whom Parkman tells us in the *Conspiracy of Pontiac*) here held a council with Pontiac, in October, 1760. Cleveland antiquarians claim that Ma-

for Williams was wrecked off here, in November, 1763, while on his way to fight Pontiac; and that Colonel Bradstreet stopped at Cuyahoga, upon his expedition against the Ohio Indians. We know that in 1755 there was a French trading post on this river; and that after 1760, French and English traders fraternized upon its banks,—indeed, it rivaled Sandusky as a trading center in 1786, and there was a considerable forest traffic here until after the War of 1812–15. In 1785–87, a Moravian mission village, Pilgeruh ("Pilgrim's Rest"), was situated a few miles up the river, at the mouth of Tinker Creek. The pathetic history of the Moravian missions of Ohio will be found outlined in Larned's *History for Ready Reference*, Vol. 3, p. 2229.

The little Western Reserve hamlet on Cuyahoga Creek, whose centennial is to be celebrated by the presence of the A. L. A., was a plant of slow growth. It was inaccessible in those olden days; Indian wars raged in the neighborhood; the fur trade of the district was not encouraging to settlement; and altogether it was not until the close of the War of 1812–15 that Cleveland exhibited any reason for being. In 1810, fourteen years after the coming of Moses to this Promised Land, there were but 57 people here; but in 1814 it was big enough to be incorporated as a village; in 1836 a city charter was obtained; in 1854 it absorbed its rival across the river, Ohio City, and became a municipality of 20,000. It now numbers about 375,000, with 2,300 manufacturing establishments employing 50,000 people, with daily steamers to all the other important lake ports, five trunk lines of railway, and a great and growing commerce by land and water. It is a beautiful residence city as well; and Eastern librarians will find that its libraries and other educational institutions are well housed, liberally equipped and competently administered.

#### DETROIT

The evening steamer, which we shall take at Cleveland for Detroit, will be of the class advertised in the tourist

circulars as "floating palaces." Librarians from the seaboard, who are unfamiliar with the craft of our inland waters, will at suitable intervals during the trip kindly oblige Western members by expressing delighted surprise. It is a far cry from this Cleveland boat to old "Walk-in-the-Water," the first steamer on Lake Erie, which made its initial voyage over our very route, arriving in Detroit, August 28, 1818. "Walk-in-the-Water" was a powerful steamer built on Fulton's plan, and a source of great wonderment to the natives along Detroit River, for they had been told and fully believed that the "big canoe,"—the "fire canoe," some of them picturesquely styled it,—was, by order of the chief of the Long Knives (Americans), being drawn about through the rivers and lakes by a team of sturgeon.

It will be dark; and as soon as we leave the breakwater land-lubbers will express a desire to retire early. We need, therefore, make no mention of the points of interest between Cleveland and Detroit—of Sandusky, a famous frontier stronghold in the Indian wars of the eighteenth century; of charming Put-in-Bay, where, Sept. 10, 1813, Commodore Perry gained that immortal victory over the British, which he sententiously reported: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours;" of busy Toledo, and Maumee Bay, long objects of territorial strife between Ohio and Michigan.

#### History.

The early history of Detroit is sufficiently romantic to hold the attention of the most casual reader. It can, in this place, be merely hinted at. La Salle was here in the spring of 1670, with the Sulpician priests, Dollier and Galinée, vainly hoping by way of the Great Lakes to find a passage to the South Sea. Galinée's journal and map made known to the world the importance of Detroit as a strategic point. But the French court acted slowly in those days, and it was not until 1701 that the Sieur de la Motte Cadillac was permitted to erect upon the site of this

modern city the little log stockade which he styled Fort Pontchartrain, in honor of the prime minister of France.

Thus Detroit was primarily a fort for the protection of the fur trade. Gradually *habitans, voyageurs, engagés*, and discharged soldiers settled without its walls, retiring within them whenever danger from Indians threatened, as during the notable sieges in the Fox War and the Pontiac uprising. Strategically, Detroit was from the earliest times considered important, but the town itself grew slowly during fur trade days; like most of our Western towns which had their roots in the French *régime*, its serious growth dates from the commencement of English occupation (1763). It was not until July 11, 1796, that the American flag for the first time was raised above its walls; it was pusillanimously surrendered to the English in 1812, by General Hull; the Americans retook it the following year. Eleven years later (1824) Detroit was incorporated as a city, and in 1890 its population was 205,876.

Detroit was the center of French influence in the Northwest, almost until our own time, and long retained many marked characteristics of those early days. Since the heavy Western immigration of the 40's and 50's, a large part of which passed through this city, and the changes wrought by the influence of the War of Secession, Detroit has gradually outgrown its picturesque Creole stage. The A. L. A. sociologist who would find evidences of the old *régime* must have keen eyes, and search in little-frequented quarters of the city. He will discover that the Germans are far more in evidence than the French Canadians.

Detroit, with its modern dress, splendid public library, a far-reaching commerce, and busy factories, is still a fortified post, as it was in the days of old Cadillac, nearly two hundred years ago. Fort Wayne, just below the city, commands both it and the river; the batteries are incomplete, but are capable of being extended into one of the most important fortifications on our northern

frontier, and a garrison of infantry makes apparent this importance.

#### LAKE ST. CLAIR

On our way to Mackinaw we shall tarry awhile at Grosse Pointe, where Lake St. Clair begins to narrow into the straits (Fr., *détroit*). Off this point, in August, 1679, La Salle lay for several days becalmed in the "Griffin," the first sailing vessel to plow the upper lakes. Every member of the A. L. A. is supposed to be up in Parkman, hence knows all about La Salle and the "Griffin"; I need only to remind such that the great explorer was here at that time to call up a flood of historical recollections. It is hardly necessary, perhaps, to remind librarians that Sainte Claire, from whom La Salle named this lake, was the founder of the "Poor Claires," Franciscan nuns of the 13th century. It is expected that the women librarians will be duly moved to grief when they learn that the feminine name conferred by La Salle has, by modern usage, been corrupted and masculinized into St. Clair.

Upon the 12th of August (Ste. Claire's Day), 1879, the second centennial of La Salle's christening of the lakes was observed with appropriate ceremonies at Grosse Pointe. The coming of the "Griffin" is historically important, because it was (said Bela Hubbard, in his address on that occasion) "the precursor of a long line of craft, of every size and character, which, passing through these waters, has swollen into a commerce that has become the wonder of the world."

#### LAKE HURON

In the average New England town, it is considered the correct thing to call the local librarian "a reg'lar walkin' cyclopedia." Such folk will, of course, know that the mean surface of Lake Huron is 582 feet above sea level; that the streams which flow into it are mainly on the Canadian shore, out of sight of the A. L. A. excursionists; and that while averaging only 200 feet sounding, there are several "deep spots" in it, which may cause people



like Mrs. Aleshine to feel uncanny while passing over.

Champlain, the first governor of New France, in the course of his adventurous wanderings, reached the shores of Lake Huron (Georgian Bay) in 1615, and called it on his map *La Mer Douce* (The Fresh Sea). Champlain had reached Lake Huron by the famous fur-trade route of the Ottawa River. This involved a toilsome journey up the picturesque Ottawa, with its hundred waterfalls; the ascent of its tributary, the Mattawan, for forty miles; carrying canoes and cargoes over a portage track to Lake Nipissing, thence descending French River to Georgian Bay. For nearly a hundred years this difficult and indirect route was, because of Iroquois opposition to French progress through the lower lakes, almost exclusively used by the French in journeying to the Northwest. This is why Lake Huron was the first of the Great Lakes to be discovered by white men; Ontario, Superior, and Michigan being next unveiled in the order named. Erie, the last to be seen by whites, was known as early as 1640; but, owing to Iroquois warriors blocking the way, was not navigated until 1669, except by unlicensed French traders (*coureurs de bois*) slyly seeking the English fur markets of Albany. Thus Frenchmen were familiar with the sites of Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinaw, Ashland, Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, and Chicago before they had visited the site of Detroit (1669).

We have seen that Champlain called this lake *La Mer Douce*; on another of Champlain's maps it figures as *Attigouantan*; Sanson's map (1657) calls it *Karegnondi*; the map in the Jesuit Relation for 1670-71, gives it as *Lac Des Hurons* (the Huron tribe of Indians was clustered upon the eastern shores of Georgian Bay); Cornelli's map (1688) names it *Lac D'Orleans*, and in Colder it figures both as *Quatoghe* and *Caniatare*.

On and near the eastern shores of Georgian Bay were the Huron villages first visited by the French monks of the Récollet order (1615). Later (1634) the Jesuits opened among these demi-

demons their famous Huron mission, during the continuance of which Fathers Viel, Brébeuf, Daniel, Garnier, and Gabriel Lalement yielded up their lives, most of them amid unspeakable tortures, as martyrs to the cause.

#### MACKINAW

Beauteous Isle! I sing of thee,  
Mackinac, my Mackinac;  
Thy lake-bound shores I love to see,  
Mackinac, my Mackinac.

The present official spelling is as given by the poet; but the pronunciation is Mackinaw, and thus it is often written by historians. The old spelling of the French and English fur-trade days was Michillimackinac, the same being, according to Father Verwyst (*Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. 12, p. 392), a corruption of the Chippewa word *Mishini Mikanak*, big turtle,—referring to the general contour of the island. Some of the local guide-books would have us believe that the word is *Mishimimakina* ("at the great hanging arch"),—referring to Arch Rock, the greatest natural curiosity on the island (*Kelton's Annals of Fort Mackinac*). The philologists of our party have their choice between the two.

It is always unsafe to say who was the original white explorer of any region, particularly in the old Northwest. Historical statements of this character are quite apt to be overturned by later students, who discover traces of an earlier presence. Jean Nicolet, a *coureur de bois* sent out in 1634 by Champlain, to discover and make commercial treaties with distant tribes, is supposed to have been the first white man to pass through the Straits of Mackinac; but I have no doubt other adventurous *coureurs de bois*, traveling unofficially and secretly, were here before him, but we have no records of the fact. These unlicensed forest traders of New France roamed far and wide through the interior of our continent, generally far in advance of the missionaries and political agents of New France.

The first French settlement was not on the island, but on the north mainland opposite—Pointe St. Ignace. Here,

Father Marquette, driven from his Lake Superior mission by the fury of the Sioux, spent the winter of 1670-71, and during 1671 erected "a rude and unshapely chapel, its sides of logs and its roof of bark." About this Jesuit mission gradually grew up a small settlement of fur-trade employés and *habitants*. From here Marquette started (1673) upon his famous journey, in Joliet's company, to the upper waters of the Mississippi; and here, four years later, the weary bones of this exemplary soldier of the cross were laid to rest "in a little vault in the middle of the church." Pointe St. Ignace—then known as Michillimackinac—was, throughout the remainder of the seventeenth century, the most important French military and trading post on the upper lakes. Every notable expedition to the Northwest had perforce to stop here. But when Cadillac established Detroit (1701), the soldiers were withdrawn and the Indians enticed thither, leaving St. Ignace "sidetracked." The Jesuits maintained their mission at the Pointe until 1706, and then, burning their chapel and school, retired discomfited to Quebec. In 1712, Fort Michillimackinac was reestablished by the French, but on the *south* shore of the strait; and for 67 years following this new settlement was known as Mackinac, or Michillimackinac.

It should be remembered that the Island of Mackinaw itself, despite the attempt of some guide-book makers to slur over the facts, cut no figure in history until 1780, when the English lieutenant-governor of Michillimackinac, Patrick Sinclair, removed his headquarters from the mainland to the island, upon which he had, the previous year, built a durable fort; and the Catholic mission was at the same time transferred to the new seat of power. The settlement on the south shore of the strait thereupon became known as "Old Mackinac," in contradistinction to the modern "New Mackinac." It was at "Old Mackinac" that the celebrated massacre of the English garrison oc-

curred in 1763 (see Parkman's *Conspiracy of Pontiac*).

In 1796 the United States first took possession of Fort Michillimackinac; in 1812 it was capitulated to the British, who built a new fort on higher ground—Fort George—the remains of which (known as Fort Holmes) can still be seen. August 4, 1814, American troops, under Colonel Croghan, gallantly stormed the fort, but were repulsed with considerable loss, among the dead being Major Holmes. Our excursionists will be shown "British Landing," a pretty cove on the northwest shore, where the British landed July 16-17, 1812, and where Croghan's troops also touched shore in 1814. The treaty of Ghent resulted in the fortification being restored to the United States, and the transfer was actually made July 18, 1815. The British withdrew to Drummond's Island, in St. Mary's River, on the way to Sault Ste. Marie, and the Americans rechristened the Mackinac post Fort Holmes. Later, Fort Mackinac was removed to the site originally selected by St. Clair, and this is the fortification which today crowns the harbor.

Mackinac will always be prominently associated with the story of the great fur companies of the West. In 1783 the Northwest Fur Company opened headquarters here; later, the Mackinac Company and the Southwest Fur Company were formidable competitors; in 1815, John Jacob Astor came on the scene, and the American Fur Company, of which he was the main spirit, in time reigned supreme at Mackinaw. Irving's *Astoria* gives us a graphic picture of life among the old fur-traders of those days; but the most detailed account of the trade will be found in Hubert Bancroft's Works, Vol. 27. (*History of N. W. Coast*, Vol. 1), Chaps. 12-18. At Mackinaw will be found a few interesting relics of the Astor régime, kept as bait for historical pilgrims like ourselves; a few old *voyageurs* can also be seen in the French quarter. In fact, despite the changes wrought by the



invasion of summer hotels and cottages, and the oppressively omnipresent advertisements of the guide-book men, there is still at Mackinaw many survivals of the olden days.

## SIDE TRIPS

will no doubt be taken by many of our party to Pointe St. Ignace (north shore), Old Mackinaw (south shore), and Sault Ste. Marie. At the Sault—which modern barbarians have vulgarized into "Soo"—there is much to interest one, whether bent on sight-seeing or in visiting historical shrines. In 1641, Jesuit missionaries said mass here to a great gathering of many tribes of northwestern Indians; and thereafter, throughout the French and English *régimes*, the place was a favorite rendezvous for priests and traders who were protected by a small log stockade.

The government canal here, through which more tonnage annually passes than through the Suez Canal, is well worthy a visit. Those who are adventurously-inclined will be able to make some arrangements by which they can "shoot the chute" of the Ste. Marie rapids.

## Selected Bibliography of the Tour

## In General

Pioneers of New France, The Jesuits in North America, La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West, The Old Régime in Canada, Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV., Montcalm and Wolfe, and Conspiracy of Pontiac. By Francis Parkman.

A familiarity with Parkman's works is essential to a thorough appreciation of the historic associations which will crowd upon us throughout this tour.

Narrative and Critical History of America. Edited by Justin Winsor. Boston, 1889. Q.

Vol. 4 of this available work has numerous articles by specialists, which cover the ground in a summary manner. Nothing is quite equal to a complete absorption of Parkman, but those wishing to "cram" for the trip may do so in this volume.

History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian tribes of the United States. New York, 1855. O.

Dry reading, but good for details of the Jesuit missions, from the Catholic standpoint. Parkman's Jesuits is regarded by Catholics as giving an unfair view. Shea's condensed article in Vol. 4 of the Narr. and Crit. Hist. above, is perhaps sufficient for most readers.

Michigan: a history of governments. [American Commonwealths.] By Thomas M. Cooley. Boston, 1886. D.

An intelligent general view of Michigan history, but not sufficiently detailed for historical pilgrims to Detroit and Mackinaw.

## Cleveland

Early history of Cleveland, Ohio. By Col. Charles Whittlesey. Cleveland, 1867. O.

Ohio; the future great state—her manufactures. History of Cincinnati and Cleveland. Cincinnati, 1875. O.

History of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. [Part 2, History of Cleveland.] By Crisfield Johnson. Cleveland, 1879. Q.

History of the City of Cleveland; its settlement, rise, and progress. Edited by W. S. Robison. Cleveland, 1887. O.

## Detroit

Sketches and reminiscences of the city of the straits. By R. E. Roberts. Detroit, 1884. O.

History of Detroit and Michigan. By S. Farmer. Detroit, 1884. Q.

Abounding in antiquarian details—a book, by the way, which should be more generally found in reference libraries than it is.

Memorials of Half a Century. By Bela Hubbard. New York, 1887. D.

Particularly good for the antiquarian view, though less comprehensive in this respect than Farmer's. Hubbard gives several of the old French *voyageur* songs,—he is an authority on survivals of the French *régime*.

Picturesque Detroit and environs. 1,000 illustrations. Northampton, Mass., 1893. F.

## Mackinaw.

Old and New Mackinac. By Rev. J. A. Van Fleet. Phila., 1869; Ann Arbor, 1870. O.

The best history of Mackinaw which we have, but now somewhat rare.

A lake tour to picturesque Mackinac. By C. D. Whitcomb. Detroit, 1884. O.

Mackinaw in History. By Samuel F. Cook. Lansing, Mich., 1895—privately published. 32 pp. O.

Copies of this excellent pamphlet could possibly be obtained from the author. A clearly-presented, critical view, dissipating much of the foggy romance concerning the island, which has passed with many as sober history.

Annals of Fort Mackinac. By D. H. Kelton. Issued annually from 1884 to date (except 1885). 25 cts., paper. D.

The local guide-book. A singularly chaotic piece of book-making, but scattered through it are many useful data not easily obtained elsewhere. The publishers are John W. Davis & Son, Mackinac Island, Mich.

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES.

Brown, E. O. Two missionary priests at Mackinac, in *Mag. West. Hist.* 11:408, 555; 12:221.

Hamlin, M. C. W. *Legends of Le Dé-troit*. 1884.

Hough, F. B. *Diary of the siege of Detroit in the war with Pontiac*. 1860.

Hoyt, R. *Legends of the Great Lakes* (a poem) in *Dem. R.* 16:465.

Litchfield, G. D. *Little Venice; a story of the St Clair flats*, in *Century* 18:367.

Richards, W. C. *Fairy Isles of Mackinac*, in *Mag. Amer. Hist.* 26:22.

Strickland, W. P. *Old Mackinaw*.

Woolson, C. F. *Anne*. 1882.

— *Castle nowhere: lake country sketches*. 1875.

— *Round by propeller*, in *Harper* 45:518.

ELEANOR ROPER.

## Questions and Answers

Q. 18. What is a good policy in weeding out a library? What things should be kept and what thrown out?

A. Under ordinary circumstances this is a difficult question. The size and kind of a library, the community, and so many different things enter into a consideration of it, that a discussion at length will be necessary. PUBLIC LIBRARIES will furnish it before long. "Weeding out" is always attended by some loss as well as gain.

Q. 19. What is a good pen to use in writing catalog cards?

A. The King Nonpareil No. 9 is recommended for the heading and the body of the card, with a finer pen for writing the notes.

Q. 20. What periodicals contain the best reviews of new books suitable for a small library?

A. Most of the standard magazines have good book reviews, but a critical journal, such as the *Dial*, the *Critic*, the *Bookman*, or *Bookbuyer*, is almost a necessity.

Q. 21. What is the best material for mending torn leaves?

A. Thin, glossy, white paper made for the purpose, and a good binder's paste or library mucilage, is often recommended.

Q. 22. Why are colored cards used in catalogs?

A. Colored cards are used to make certain classes of entries more prominent. The blue cards are used for bibliography, green cards for biography, and yellow cards for criticisms.

Q. 23. What lines of classification would you suggest for a library of 3,000v.?

A. The basis for any classification is the convenience of those using the books. The following is generally accepted as serving the purpose: General works, philosophy, religion, sociology, philology, natural science, useful arts, fine arts, literature, history.

### Library Section of the National Educational Association

The most important feature of the recent meeting of the N. E. A., so far as librarians are concerned, was the admission and formation of a library section. The agitation of the subject was practically begun by J. C. Dana, of the Denver public library, and president of the A. L. A. By his untiring efforts the matter was brought to the attention of the leading school people of the country, who became deeply interested. As a result, petitions innumerable were sent in to the executive council of the N. E. A. Appeals were made by the leading educational journals. The matter was forcibly presented by many librarians and urged by the *Library Journal* and *PUBLIC LIBRARIES*. Thus it came about that when the council met, as one of its members remarked, there was "not much else to do but to carry into effect the wishes of so large a constituency." At a general meeting of the council on July 6, the matter was formally presented by Melvil Dewey, who, from his position among librarians and as secretary of the board of regents of the University of New York, was well equipped to show the advantages to be derived from such an action for both the school and the library. As has been said the feeling in council was entirely favorable to such a section, and to such an extent was the library side of the question favored, that the council accepted unanimously the amendment offered by one of its members to drop the word "school" before library, and make the new department the Library section, and admit to membership librarians as well as teachers. The action of the council was received with gladness by those present in Buffalo interested in the matter, and a time having been set at 4 o'clock on Thursday, July 9, a missionary drumming-up was begun. Hand-bills were distributed giving time and place of meeting, and inviting everyone who cared for it to come. As a result, when the people came together at the meeting at the

public library hall, there was a large company all interested in giving the matter a good send-off. Mr Dewey called the meeting to order and was asked to act as temporary chairman. William H. Smiley was selected as temporary secretary. Mr Dewey gave an account of the action of the council and set forth the aim and purposes of such a section. The discussion became general and was participated in by many present. Mr Smiley, principal of High school in Denver, gave an account of what the public library of Denver had done for the schools, and of several school libraries in successful operation in Denver. He looked for great results from organized coöperation. Mr Smiley is a hearty believer in the extension of library work into the schools, and has done much in his own institution toward encouraging the best of reading among his students. Dr J. E. Russel, of the university of Colorado, spoke of what library work in schools might do, but rather held to the idea that this section should be more an exchange of ideas and experiences of teachers than a conference of librarians. The educational side of a library should be emphasized, and teachers themselves get in closer touch with library material.

F. A. Hutchins, of Baraboo (Wis.), said that many teachers regarded the text-book too highly, and needed the library idea to broaden their ideas. The library to a right-minded teacher was an inspiration. O. F. Barbour, of Rockford (Ill.), spoke for the library as an ally of education rather than a tool for a school, and told of the coöperation in his city.

Mrs Hall, of the Buffalo Normal school, said the selection of books for schools in connection with their work should be done by the librarian, as his opportunity to judge of those offered was wide, but there should be coöperation. Mae Schrieber, of the Milwaukee Normal school, told how this idea was carried out in Milwaukee, and said that while the work had been very successful it would not have been possible but

for the sympathetic help of the librarian. Mr Skinner, of New York university, followed with some suggestive ideas of a teacher's personal reading to prepare them to guide the reading of the pupils. Several others addressed the meeting, all expressing themselves in favor of coöperation in the work between schools and libraries. A motion was made and carried inviting a conference by delegates with the American library association, each state association, and all library clubs looking toward more effective school work by both teachers and librarians.

The time was fully occupied; much enthusiasm was displayed over the formation of the section, and altogether the meeting was full of interest. A committee was appointed to select the permanent officers of the section, and reported for president, Melvil Dewey, secretary of University of New York, well known to both teachers and librarians; vice-president, J. H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools in district 17, Denver, Col.; secretary, Mary Eileen Ahern, Library Bureau, Chicago.

Mr Van Sickle has paid much attention in recent years to the use of books in schoolrooms, and has latterly established a small circulating library in every schoolroom in his district.

The library section of the N. E. A. is a real fact, has a good start, and bids fair to accomplish the purpose which brought it into existence.

### A Book to Read

Have librarians read the librarian's novel, *The plated city*, by Bliss Perry? I know no other in which a librarian is made a prominent character, and in which library affairs are treated intelligently. The trustees' meeting must have been studied from life, and deserves a place beside Mr Perkins' description of Gowan's bookstore, and of the book agent in his *Scrope*. Mr Perry's book has the additional merit of being interesting as a novel, which can hardly be said of *Scrope*.

GARDNER M. JONES.

### Cleveland Index to Current Periodicals

The first number of the index to periodicals so long hoped for was issued June 30. The introduction shows the scope of the work:

Beginning with the present number, the Cleveland public library proposes to publish a monthly index to fifty or more leading periodicals, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be secured. Although hindrances incident to the commencement of the undertaking have delayed the appearance of the initial number, it is hoped hereafter to issue the index not later than the tenth of each month, except the last number of the year, which will require more time. The list of periodicals to be indexed has been determined from a consensus of opinions sent in by subscribers. In addition to the 50 selected for more complete reference, it includes a number of magazines in which occasional leading articles will be noted.

The index is on the dictionary catalog plan, including in one alphabetical series author and subject, with title if noteworthy. It will be seen that each article thus receives the consideration given to a book in dictionary cataloging. The value of an article and not its length has been the criterion. The length in all articles averaging more than a page is indicated by giving numbers of first and last pages. Systematic reference to portraits and works of art will also be found a valuable feature of this publication.

By the use of the linotype process corrections and insertions can be made at any time before the issue of the annual number, and the compilers will count it a favor to receive suggestions tending toward the improvement of the index in regard to form of entry, errors, and omissions in reference and additional important matter.

As the name promises, each successive number will be cumulative, including alphabetically all previous entries. The December issue will be made an annual number, and in addition to cur-



rent references and the matter before published, will include an index to the selected periodicals from January to May inclusive, thus completing the year 1896. This annual number will be printed on number one paper and furnished in cloth binding to all subscribers without extra charge. If the index meets with sufficient support to warrant its continuance, the issues hereafter will be made cumulative from January to December inclusive.

If two hundred subscribers are received, the price will be \$10 per year; if two hundred and fifty are received, it will be \$8; if three hundred, \$7, and if four hundred, \$5 per year. Subscriptions will be payable after the issue of the sixth monthly number, and the price will be determined by the number of subscriptions received at that time. Attention is called to the fact that all subscriptions are conditional upon the completion of the volume for the year.

It is hoped that all who have felt the need of such an index will promote the undertaking by prompt subscription. Address, Public library, Catalog department, Cleveland, O.

### Suggestions on the Index to Periodicals

In the introduction to his Cumulative index to periodicals, Mr Brett asks for suggestions in regard to his new undertaking. Were it not for this it would seem ungenerous to criticise what is so evidently a labor of love. Whether the suggestions here offered are practicable or not, Mr Brett and his colleagues are the best judges.

Where more than one entry is given under one heading an indentation of one em is used. It would seem that this is hardly sufficient to catch the eye. A two-em indentation might serve the purpose better, but that is used where an entry exceeds one line in length. This adds to the confusion, as the difference between these two indentions is not readily discernible. Would it not be better to use a one-em dash instead of an indention where several entries are given under one word?

There are many entries similar to this: "Africa, South, Great Britain in. ER 183:273-305 (Ap). Same cond. RR 13:721-3 (Je)." In such cases as these, would it not be better to put the words, "Same cond.," in Italics. There is a little difficulty in using Italics in a linotype machine, but not nearly so much difficulty as printers would have us believe. Perhaps it would also be better to say, "Same article condensed," instead of using the contraction, in those cases, at any rate, where so doing would not extend the entry into another line of type. This abbreviation occurs five times on the first page. In only one of these five cases would the use of the full words necessitate an extra line.

Five entries are given under "Schools," and five under "Public schools," with no cross references. Would it not be advisable to bring all these entries together under one heading? If that is inadvisable, should not cross references be given from each heading?

At present there is no index of book reviews published. The value of such an index must be apparent to every librarian. In a measure Mr Brett has incorporated this in his index. Would it not be worth while to give an entry under the name of the author of the book for every review published in the magazines covered by the index? This would, of course, increase the expense of both compiling and printing the index, but it would add very materially to its value.

These suggestions are given for what they are worth. Mr Brett's index appears to be more complete than anything else published, and the library world owes him a debt of gratitude for the work he has undertaken. It also owes it to itself to see that he gets sufficient support to secure the continuation of the work he has so well begun.

FRANCIS D. TANDY.

Public library, Denver.

### Library Training Schools

In many quarters there is a question as to the scope and character of the library training classes; the following accounts give some facts regarding them worthy of notice, and may answer the inquiries relative to the subject in many minds.

#### ALBANY, NEW YORK—STATE LIBRARY

Connected with the State library is the library school, which originated from a proposition of Melvil Dewey, then chief librarian of Columbia college and now director of the State library, submitted to the trustees of Columbia college, May 7, 1883, by President F. A. Barnard. The following extracts show the reasons for the proposal:

"In the past few years the work of a librarian has come to be regarded as a distinct profession, affording opportunities of usefulness in the educational field inferior to no other, and requiring superior abilities to discharge its duties well. The librarian is ceasing to be a mere jailor of books, and is becoming an aggressive force in his community. There is a growing call for trained librarians animated by the modern library spirit. A rapidly increasing number of competent men and women are taking up the librarian's occupation as a life work. Thoughtful observers say that public opinion and individual motives and actions are influenced not so much by what is uttered from the rostrum or the pulpit as by what is read; that this reading can be shaped and influenced chiefly and cheaply through the library, and therefore that the librarian as master of his profession is a most potent factor for good.

"Recognizing the importance of this new profession, and the increasing number of those who wish to enter it, we are confronted by the fact that there is absolutely nowhere any provision for instruction in either the art or science of the librarian's business.

"Such a school is called for, not only by the inexperienced who wish to enter on library work, but by a growing num-

ber of those already engaged in it. Of the 5,000 public librarians in the United States, not a few would embrace such an opportunity to bring themselves abreast of modern library thought and methods; and their employers would find it economy to grant the necessary leave of absence. If it be true, as is so often stated, that 10,000v. cataloged and administered in the best way are more practically useful than 30,000 treated in an unintelligent or inefficient manner, then it is of the greatest importance to advance by every possible means the general standard of library work throughout the country."

This proposal resulted, after a year's careful consideration, in a vote establishing the Columbia college school of library economy under the direction of the chief librarian, who was made professor in library economy.

The school was opened January 5, 1887, as an experiment, with a class of 20, though the limit was first set at 10. The school was continued at Columbia until April 1, 1889, when by agreement between the Columbia trustees and the regents of the university, it was transferred to the State library at Albany, with its faculty, books, pamphlets, illustrative collections, and all special matter accumulated for its use, Columbia college no longer offering training for librarians.

The library school has passed its experimental stage, and is known the world over for the influence it has exerted in raising the standard of librarianship and affording practical training to the most promising candidates. Of more than 1,600 who made initial application during the last five years, the school was able to admit less than one hundred. It has drawn students from Germany, Sweden, and England, and from nearly every state in the Union, and in its classes Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, the University of Michigan, Amherst, Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, and many others of the best colleges are represented by graduates. Three of the Albany libraries are carried on by the students of the



school under the direction of the faculty, and thus furnish unusual opportunities for varied experience under supervision. Two other libraries also follow the methods and welcome pupils of the school.

The school has a faculty of eight, with Melvil Dewey, M. A., as director, and Mary S. Cutler as vice-director.

#### CHICAGO—ARMOUR CLASS

The department in library science at Armour institute of technology is similar in plan and purpose to the Albany school. Katharine L. Sharp, B. L. S., is director.

On June 17, its first class from the department of library science was graduated.

The class numbered 8, of which 7 finished the two-year course.

Following is the list of graduates, with subjects of bibliography and theses:

Calkins, Mary J. (Chicago).

Bibliography—Cuba.

Thesis—reference lists.

Dodge, Virginia R. (Oak Park, Ill.)

Bibliography—Manners and customs in France.

Thesis—Libraries of the marine service.

Henderson, Maude R. (Lafayette, Ind.)

Bibliography—Reading list on the orchestra.

Thesis—Finding lists.

Mann, Margaret (Chicago).

Bibliography—Reading list on lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan.

Thesis—Inter-library loans.

Roper, Eleanor (Chicago).

Bibliography—Reading lists on the drama.

Thesis—Advertising a library.

Straight, Maude W. (Oak Park, Ill.)

Bibliography—Relation of the mind to the body.

Thesis—How a college library differs from a public library.

Warren, Irene (Chicago).

Bibliography—Reading list on 8 operas.

Thesis—Public school libraries in Chicago.

Of the class, Mary Jane Calkins expects to catalog the library at Highland Park this summer, and desires to make a specialty of classification.

Virginia Dodge and Maude Straight, who were graduated from Wellesley in

'92, hope eventually to work into college library positions.

Maude Henderson, who was graduated from Purdue in '86, will specialize in reference work.

Margaret Mann, who began with the first class in the library science course, and worked as an assistant in the library office at the institute the year following, finishing her course with the class of '96, is to be instructor in cataloging in Armour institute.

Eleanor Roper, and Cornelia Marvin, reference librarian of Armour institute, will engage to make out programs for clubs, libraries, and individuals, and to do reference work for people at a distance.

Irene Warren, who entered with the first class, and who dropped out a year to take a position in the library of the Armour institute of technology, has organized the public libraries at Fort Wayne, Ind., and Pontiac, Ill., and cataloged and classified the library at All Souls' church in Chicago. She has been appointed director of the library department in the State Normal school at Stevens' Point, Wis.

#### PHILADELPHIA—DREXEL INSTITUTE

At the commencement exercises of the Drexel institute, which took place on Friday, June 12, seven students of the library class received certificates for completing satisfactorily the full course of instruction.

The graduates were: Mary Zita Cruice, Anna Roney Dougherty, Anna Cantrell Laws, Ada F. Liveright, of Philadelphia; Mary Smedley Allen, of Media, Pa.; Alice S. Griswold, of Washington, D. C.; Caroline Vanferson Rowland, Cheltenham, Pa.

The exercises included music, addresses by the Rev. Dr McCook and President MacAlister, and the awarding of diplomas and certificates to the students of the various departments of the institute.

The library students have had a busy year. One of the most enjoyable as well as profitable features was a visit to the libraries of New York City in

the early part of May. Five days were spent in seeing the libraries, about which, as students, they had heard so much. The privilege of seeing so many valuable collections of books, and above all, the unfailing patience and courtesy with which they were received by the librarians and their questions answered, were experiences to which they will long look back with pleasure.

Mary Fornance, of the class of '93, has recently cataloged and arranged the library at West Chester, Pa.

Mary P. Farr, of the class of '95, has been appointed librarian in the Girls' normal school, Philadelphia.

Anna R. Dougherty, of the class of '96, has been appointed assistant in the free library of Philadelphia.

Alice B. Kroeger, librarian of Drexel institute, is the director of the work, and is assisted by four teachers.

#### BROOKLYN—PRATT INSTITUTE

The class of '96 has just completed a very successful year. It entered 21 strong, and graduates 19.

The course consisted of: Cataloging, 68 lessons; classification, 26 lessons; dictionary cataloging, 15 lessons; finding-list rules, 14 lessons.

The course in library economy included order department and accession work, 12 lessons; shelf-listing, 6 lessons; loan systems and desk work, 44 lessons; reference lectures and problems, 31 lessons; reading-room work, 4 lessons; binding and rebinding, 7 lessons; keeping of statistics, 2 lessons; inventory, 3 lessons; mechanical preparation of books, 3 lessons.

In English the course consisted of English literature, 49 lectures; American, 23 lectures; English composition, 34 lessons; current topics, 21 lessons.

German, 95 lessons; typewriting, 32 lessons.

These studies, except American literature, German, and dictionary cataloging, were completed during the first and second terms. In the third term, about 23 hours per week were devoted to practical work, the time being divided among the departments of the library.

A course of lectures has also been given, in part by the director, on subjects of general library interest, the history of libraries, the library movement in America and England, library architecture, etc. Lectures have also been given by the librarians of neighboring cities on the methods used in their libraries, and one afternoon a week has been devoted to visiting important libraries in the vicinity.

The class of '96 consists of Eleanor A. Angell, Montclair, N. J.; Maria C. Babcock, Brooklyn; Laura M. Carleton, Salem, Mass.; applicant for 2d year course. Mildred A. Collar, Roxbury, Mass.; applicant for 2d year course. Bertha G. Carr, Ashby, Mass.; Jeanette W. Dailey, Longstreet, Ga.; cataloging only, finishes course with class of '97. Agnes M. Elliott, Mercer, Pa.; engaged to reorganize library of Masonic library association of Pittsburg. Hannah G. Fernald, Brooklyn; engaged to take charge of the new children's department in the Buffalo library. Sarah L. Galloupe, Danvers, Mass.; Gertrude P. Hill, Brooklyn; Katrine H. Jacobsen, Brooklyn; engaged to substitute in Pratt institute free library during the summer. Gertrude E. Sachlau, Brooklyn; engaged as assistant in P. I. F. L. Maria V. Leavitt, Sag Harbor, L. I.; engaged to catalog accessions at Rogers memorial library, Southampton, L. I. Louise Mears, New Canaan, Conn.; engaged as assistant in P. I. F. L. Annie C. Moore, Limerick, Me.; engaged to give a course of talks to the Maine State teachers' association on the use of libraries by schools. M. Emily Pier, New York; engaged as acting librarian of the public library, Orange, N. J. Florence E. Russell, Great Barrington, Mass.; engaged as acting librarian of the public library, Great Barrington. Anna B. White, Brooklyn; engaged as assistant in charge of children's department, P. I. F. L.

Mary W. Plummer is the director of the department at Pratt institute, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers. The quarters of the department are enlarged in the new library building.

## Notes by the Way

Title entries, however abbreviated, ought to adhere to the actual words of the title page, and to their actual sequence.—*J. J. Ogle.*

The content of literature is the revelation of human life in its aspirations and actions, in its victories and in its defeats.—*W. T. Harris.*

A public library should be a place where class distinctions are forgotten and where workmen and employers can meet on the common ground of a common interest.—*Tessa L. Kelso.*

Buying books should be in the hands of one person, preferably the librarian, and new books should generally be bought of one house unless the library is a large buyer.—*G. M. Jones.*

Besides rendering its service wherever it can possibly be needed, a public library should stand for something positive in a community, rather than the merely negative.—*W. E. Foster.*

Mattings of all kinds for a library floor are very objectionable, except for express use as dirt catchers in passageways and aisles where they can be frequently removed and cleaned.—*H. J. Carr.*

A thorough system of recording and acknowledging gifts is essential. You must show that you appreciate what others do for you. A prompt acknowledgment of one favor is the very best request for a repetition.—*W. S. Biscoe.*

Only one in four who enter the high school completes its course. The great desideratum, therefore, is some method by which the school influence can follow the pupils who leave school before completing the work, or who, graduating from it, ought to continue their work.—*W. T. Harris.*

The best rule for library attendants is that they shall be sincerely interested in their work and shall give it earnest thought and study. For those who come in contact with the public, absolute control of temper, unflinching good

nature, courtesy, and an evident desire to please are essential.—*H. M. Utley.*

I should, in a district school library, avoid theoretic and controversial reading for teachers who are not likely to go pretty thoroughly into study of the questions involved, and select such writings as will kindle enthusiasm for the work and give sensible suggestions, without raising complex questions.—*Millicent W. Shinn.*

If our aim is to educate and direct the tastes and habits of thought of the people, the work cannot begin too early; as nearly half the pupils leave school before completing the grammar grades, it is necessary to interest them in good books before that time, making them feel that the library has something of value to them, and is as much for them as for others.—*Hannah P. James.*

The day laborer is deemed worthy of his hire, and it is a crying shame that the library assistant should not be considered equally worthy to receive adequate remuneration for his daily work. How can you reasonably expect one to be decently clothed, properly fed, and imbued with a love for his daily task, when you pay him wages that hardly cover the cost of his bread, let alone his butter; one good assistant, properly remunerated, is worth three half-starved, discontented ones.—*Samuel Smith.*

There is no department of the public library where greater care should be exercised in the selection of books than in the juvenile fiction; keep the standard high there. It is for the girls, however, that we would make a special plea; so much pains is often taken to interest boys in biography, history, travel, and science, but the girl who wants a book (and she is more prone than her brother to leave the selection of her books to another's judgment) is given a "pretty story," and she goes on reading "pretty stories," until the first thing you know she is in the ranks of those who read nothing but the silly, the sentimental, and the sensational novels.—*Linda A. Eastman.*

### News from the Library Field

#### East

Fanny Russell has been appointed librarian of Stratford (Conn.) public library.

Eliza S. Talcott is in charge of the Rockville (Ct.) public library during the absence of the librarian, Geraldine Keating.

G. W. C. Stockwell finished, on June 30, the cataloging and classification of the Concord (N. H.) public library.

The trustees of the new public library of Providence (R. I.) have issued an appeal to the public for financial assistance in building the new library.

Jennie Gilbert has been elected librarian of Sturbridge (Mass.), to succeed Mrs. George Whittemore, who was obliged to resign on account of ill health.

The Rockville (Conn.) public library was opened June 18 with 3,500 books. The library will be maintained by the income from \$10,000 left by George Maxwell and \$10,000 made by the town.

The Boston public library now has its own printing establishment for printing its monthly bulletins, finding lists, labels, and other classes of printed matter. This branch of the library is equipped with the linotype machine also.

Fred W. Faxon, of the Boston Book Co., well known to the A. L. A., and who for several years past has added much pleasure to the post-conference trips with his kodak, sailed for Europe July 15. He will rummage through the old book shops for those odds and ends of serials for which he seems to have an instinct in finding. While his genial presence will be missed at the meeting this year, he will be in his element picking up "finds."

#### Central Atlantic

Accessions of Columbia College number 220,000.

The report of the Utica (N. Y.) li-

brary shows a large increase in circulation, 118,167v. against 82,421v. last year.

Free library of Philadelphia, the pioneer in open shelves in a large city, has a circulation from main library and its branches of 1,500,000v.

The children of the late J. P. Adriance propose to build a public library in Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) in memory of their father. The city is to provide the site, and the building will cost about \$50,000.

The Osterhout free library of Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) has just issued a 1st supplement to its catalog of 1889, containing the titles of books added from 1889-1895. It is nearly the same size as the catalog, and is arranged in the same way—class catalog, author list, subject index. Price to those outside the library limits is \$2.

As Miss James is especially careful in her choice of books the catalog with its supplement makes an excellent guide for librarians.

The corner-stone of the new library at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, was laid July by Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, whose efforts have added to the success of the plan for the construction of a new building. A novel effort in raising funds for the library was a popular market held every week in a vacant room where fresh vegetables and fruit from private gardens were sold. The plan was very successful, the leading women of Bay Ridge managing it so well that several times they realized \$25 from the sales. By this and other means, as well as generous donations, Bay Ridge will have a library of which the people may well be proud. The building will be two stories high, of brick, with brown stone trimmings, and will cost \$10,000. The library has now 5,000 books, and a monthly circulation of over 1,200. The reading-room has about 1,000 visitors a month, many of whom are school children. Connected with the library is a penny provident station, which does good work. The new building will be finished in the fall.



## Central

Joliet (Ill.) is working for a new library building, having completely outgrown the present quarters.

Elizabeth Day Swan, librarian of Purdue university (Ind.) is in the summer library school at Albany.

The corner-stone of the new Michigan City (Ind.) public library building was laid July 4, with impressive ceremonies.

Irene Warren, of the class of '96, Armour institute, has been appointed library director of the State normal school at Stevens Point (Wis.).

The library at Urbana (Ill.) has just added 700 new books to its collection. Ida Haines is librarian, and is working hard to put the library in the front rank.

The Port Huron (Mich.) public library was opened with appropriate ceremonies on the evening of July 7. The building is not large, but is well adapted to the purpose.

The state library commission of Ohio have provided that under certain necessary restrictions any citizen may have the privilege of drawing books from the state library.

Indianapolis public library annual report, July, 1895, to June, 1896, shows: books added, 3,635; total, 62,952; card holders, 24,517; home circulation, 230,979v.; 52 per cent of circulation is fiction.

The annual report of the Kellogg library in Green Bay (Wis.) shows: circulation for home use, 40,454v.; school circulation, 104v.; use in library, exclusive of reference books, 525v.; visitors in reading-room, 6,541.

The Ladies' library association of Pontiac (Mich.) is the recipient of \$7,000 by the will of the late B. G. Stout of that city. The erection of a library building is directed according to specifications given in the will.

Webster City (Ia.) has received \$25,000 from the late Kendall Young, to be

used in the erection of a public library building, and \$10,000 to be used in the purchase of books. W. J. Coville is president of the board of trustees.

The proposition to vote a tax for a new library building at Akron (O.) was overwhelmingly defeated by popular vote. A remarkable thing was the opposition shown the proposition by the English newspapers and the cordial support of it by the German.

Middletown (O.) public library reports itself in a flourishing condition. G. F. Stevens, librarian, has worked faithfully in the past year to bring his little store of 1,300 books to the notice of the public, who have not been slow to avail themselves of the privilege.

The report of the Keokuk (Ia.) public library shows the circulation for the past year to be 53,071v.; of this 47,686v. were fiction. Mrs Sarah Welch resigned as librarian, and Nannie Fulton was elected in her place. Lena Haskins is assistant.

The Laporte (Ind) natural history and library association has turned over to the city its property valued at nearly \$20,000. The board of education has accepted the gift on behalf of the city, and in accordance with the terms of the transfer a free public library will be maintained.

The new library building at Milwaukee is progressing finely, and the walls have reached the second story. The work and material already in the structure represent a value of about \$100,000, or one-fifth of the aggregate ultimate cost. It is not expected that the building will be ready for occupancy until the close of next summer.

Elizabeth B. Case, librarian of Alma College (Mich.), is abroad with the privilege of buying such books as she shall choose for the library at the expense of A. W. Wright, of Alma. The library, at the end of five years of existence, numbers 14,233 well selected volumes in all the departments of literature, and a valuable collection of 10,809 pamphlets. The reading-room is



supplied with 60 periodicals and leading journals of England and the United States.

The Galena (Ill.) public library has an interesting report for the six months ending July 6. Number of books drawn, 13,785; number of books in library, 3,235. A new L. B. card catalog case, and a new table has been added. The two-book system is in force. The report also gives the following per cent. in regard to the amount of fiction drawn at the several places: The Aurora (Ill.) public library, 50; Springfield, 56; Dayton (O.), 65; St. Louis, 75; Newark (N. J.), 78; Scranton (Pa.), 79; Allegheny (Pa.), 91; Galena, 88.

A library has been recently opened at Lake Geneva (Wis.) free to the public, being in charge of the Lake Geneva library and improvement association. The funds were raised in part by the issue of a Woman's edition of the Lake Geneva *Herald* about a year ago. A fee of \$1 is paid to become members of the association. Florence Demain is librarian.

The building, formerly a residence, was donated to the city for library purposes by Mrs. George Sturges, a summer resident of Lake Geneva. It is surrounded by a pleasant park beautifully located upon the shore of the lake, on the main street of the city, a couple of blocks from the business part and of easy access to all.

The contents of one of the boxes gives a good idea of the character of the literature furnished to the people of Dunn county (Wis.) by the Stout traveling library. It has the following works: Ivanhoe, Twice Told Tales, John Halifax, Charles O'Malley, Wreck of the Grosvenor, Ramona, A War Time Wooing, A Singular Life, Old-Fashioned Girl, The Jungle Book, Cruise of the Ghost, Little Jarvis, Bird's Christmas Carol, A Flock of Girls, My Arctic Journal, Lost in the Jungle, Mountains of California, Parkman's LaSalle, Norway, A Story of the Nations, Famous American Statesmen, Ball's Starland, First Principles of

Agriculture, Cyclopedia of Games and Sports, Boston Cook Book, Ivory King, American Citizen, Franklin Square Song Book, No. 1 College Songs, St. Nicholas.

#### West

The plans are prepared for the erection of the new Hearst free library building at Anaconda (Mont.)

The annual report of the Omaha (Neb.) public library shows 51,793v. in record, 3,282v. added during past year, 1,827v. lost or discarded; circulation 215,752v.; total expenses for all purposes, \$17,255.

#### Pacific Coast

A new public library at South Riverside (Cal.) has been opened.

Branch No. 2 of the San Francisco public library was damaged by fire on July 4 to a small extent, about \$200.

A resolution calling for plans for a public library building, to cost \$25,000, has been introduced in the common council, San Jose (Cal.)

The report of the Alameda (Cal.) public library shows a circulation last year of 115,126v. with a loss of only 21. This library has free access to the shelves.

The new library hall in connection with the People's United Church, Spokane (Wash.), was recently opened and dedicated. The hall is on the second floor of the Albion block.

A report from Spokane city library shows good work done by its 3,000 books. A new classification on the Dewey system is being made, and the up-to-date methods introduced. Emma Driscoll is librarian.

#### Canada

The public library of London (Ont.), reports a prosperous condition. The circulation for June was 5,507v.; fiction, 3,241v.; total number of card holders, 3,114. Emma C. Leigh has been appointed assistant librarian. \$2,000 worth of books are to be added.

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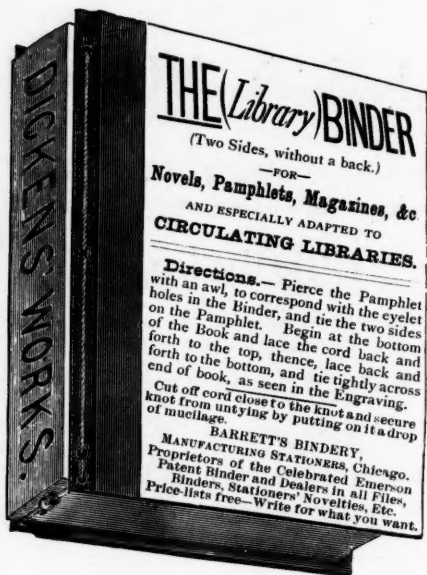
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